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The Picards or Pychards.

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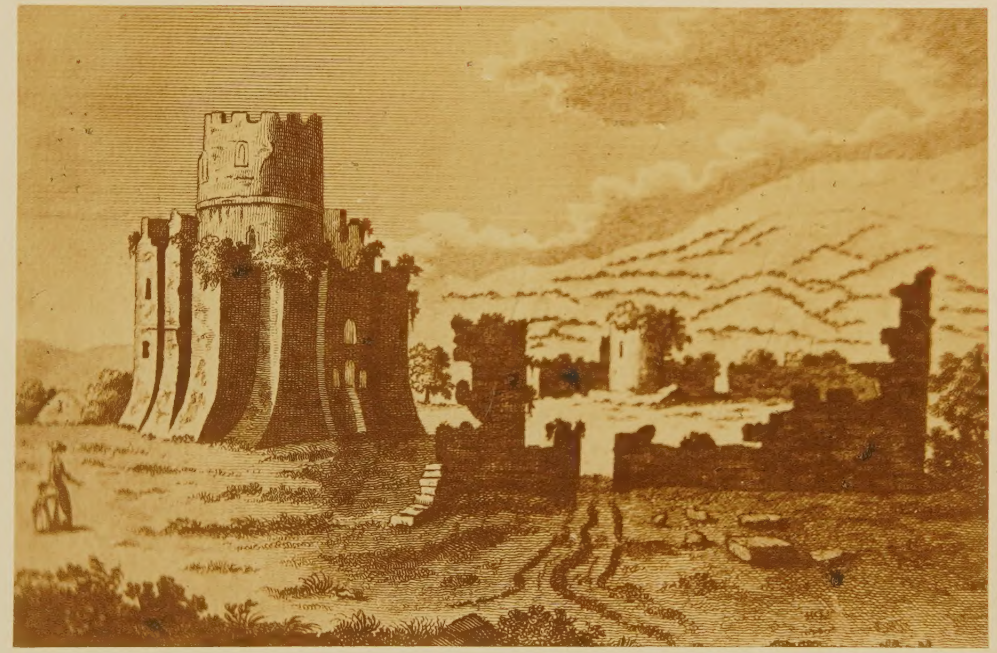


Stradewy (now Tretower) Castle, Brecknockshire, in 1709.

B1297

THE

Picards or Pychards

OF

STRADEWY (NOW TRETOWER) CASTLE, AND SCETHROG, BRECKNOCKSHIRE;

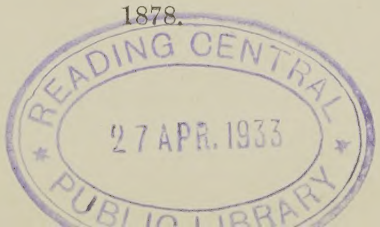
OCLE PICHARD, ALMALY, STAUNTON-ON-WYE, OVER LETTON, MERSTON, BREDWARDINE, HOPTON HAGURNEL IN GREAT COWARNE, BISHOP'S STANFORD, CRADLEY, PENGETHLEY, ETC., HEREFORDSHIRE; SAPEY PICHARD, AND SUCKLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

With some Account of the Family of Sapy,

OF

UPPER SAPEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

LONDON:
GOLDING AND LAWRENCE, 55 GREAT RUSSELL STREET.
1878.



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PYCHARD

The

Picards or Pichards of Stradewy Castle.

The name of Picard is of great antiquity, being found on the Roll of Battle Abbey; but a connected history of the family is not known. Hugh Thomas* bequeathed to Lord Oxford pedigrees of Brecknockshire families, now in the Harleian Collection, Brit. Museum. In MS. 2289 he states, Sir Miles Pitcher, Knt., came to the conquest of Brecknockshire with Bernard Newmarch, A.D. 1095, in reward of which service he gave him the lordship of Yskethrock (Scethrog); his issue male enjoyed it till the time of King Edward 1 or 2, though then much diminished by several heiresses. All their true descents, by what I can learn, are utterly lost, so that I can find nothing of them but what we learn from the pedigrees of other families who married with their daughters. Jones, in his history of Brecknockshire, says, "The Welsh heralds are very deficient in this genealogy, giving Bernard Newmarch's Sir Miles Pitcher a daughter and heiress; Sir Miles Pitcher of no date, and whose father is unknown, four daughters; and another fatherless Sir Miles, in the time of Edward 2, having three daughters. But notwithstanding this, it is certain the first Sir Miles must have had either a son or brother, from whom descended several of the name, who possessed the manor of Scethrog, as well as lands in Cwmdu, as appears by grants to the priory of Brecon; and that another branch of them settled in Herefordshire, several of them representing the county in Parliament, and being Sheriffs at different periods."†

To give some of these missing links, the following collection of Cartularies, Wills, and of documents from the Record Office, Fetter Lane, has been made; the offices held, the parts taken in the Barons' wars, and other transactions of their lives, are also shewn.

* Deputy herald to Sir Henry St. George, Garter, in 1703. Jones's 'History of Brecknockshire,' vol. i. p. 38, *note*.

† Vol. iii. pp. 537-8.

Jones gives this account in his History, of the conqueror of Brecknockshire and his knights :*—

"In 1092, or earlier, Bernard Newmarch, stated in the Welsh pedigrees to be brother to William the Conqueror, entered into Brecknockshire with his followers, and Bleddin ap Maenarch, the last British Prince of Brecheiniog (Brecknock), gave him battle, and fell fighting. On the death of Bleddin, Bernard built a strong castle† on an eminence north of the Usk, and fixed his residence there. To the knights and principal gentlemen who accompanied him in his expedition, he proceeded to distribute the domain he had acquired, agreeably to the feudal system then prevailing, reserving to himself the principal parts, with the seigniory of the whole. To Sir Reginald Aubrey he gave the manors of Slwch and Abercynrig; to Sir Humphrey Bourghill, or Burghill, the manor of Crickhowel; to Sir Peter Gunter, the manor from him called Tregunter, or Gunterstone; to Sir Miles Picard, de Picardé, or Pitcher, the manor of Scethrog; to Sir John Walbieffe, or Walbeoff, the manor of Llanhamlach and Llanvihangel tal y llyn; to Sir Humphrey Sollers, the manor of Tredustan; to Sir Walter Havard, the manor of Pontwylym; to Sir Richard de Bois, the manor called from him Trebois; to Sir Richard Peyton, the manor from him also called Peytin; to Sir John Skull, the manors of Bolgoed and Crai; to Sir Thomas, or as others, Sir Richard Bullen or de Boulogne, the manor of Wern fawr; to Sir Philip Walwyn, the manor of Hay; to Sir Hugh Surdwal, the manor of Aberescir; to Sir Giles Pierrepoint, otherwise Parkville, the manor of Gilestone; and to Walter de Cropus, lands in Llansaintfread."

"By the advice of Roger his confessor, a monk of Battle, Bernard Newmarch founded the Benedictine priory of St. John the Evangelist, without the walls of Brecknock Castle, which he liberally endowed, and constituted a cell to Battle Abbey."‡ The original charter of Bernard (who died before 1135 in the reign of Hen. 1§) to the priory is not in existence, but is given at length in the following Patent Roll of Hen. 4, which is a confirmation of charter to Battle by Hen. 4; he refers to a charter he had inspected of Ed. 2 (Cart. 15, Ed. 2, n. 8) in which Ed. 2 also mentions his inspection of a charter by Hen. 3, his grandfather. Picard is named in it as a donor, and is the first mentioned; his fee was one of the most considerable in the lordship.

PATENT ROLL, 13 HEN. 4, Part I., Memb. 5 (1411-12).

Confirmation.—The King to all to whom, etc., greeting—We have inspected the charter of the Lord Edward formerly King of England our progenitor made in these words—Edward by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitain to the Archbishops

* Jones, vol. i. pp. 89-92.

† Now in ruins, adjoining the Castle Hotel, Brecon.

‡ Jones, vol. i. p. 96.

§ Jones, vol. i. p. 97.

Bishops Abbots Priors Earls Barons Justices Sheriffs Stewards Ministers and all his Bailiffs and faithful people greeting—We have inspected the Charter of the Lord Henry of famous memory, formerly King of England our Grandsire, in these words, Henry by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitain to the Archbishops Bishops Abbots Priors Earls Barons Justices Sheriffs Stewards Ministers and to all his Bailiffs and faithful people greeting.

We have inspected our Charter which lately we caused to be made to our beloved in Christ the Abbot and Convent of Battle in these words, etc.

Confirmation for Battle.—We have inspected also the Charter of Bernard de Newmarch* in these words—Let all present and future know that I Bernard de Newmarch by the consent of my Lord King Henry and by the testimony of his Barons have given to the Church of St. Martin de Bello my church at my Castle which is situated in Wales in Brechen, which I caused to be dedicated to the honour of St. John the Evangelist for the health and soul of the same my Lord Henry,† and for the soul of King William‡ his father, and of his mother, and for the health of my soul and of my wife and sons and daughters and of all our ancestors living and deceased. But these are what I to the same church gave, my wife and children consenting, I gave to the same church above the river which is called Vscha,§ one mill and two parts of another mill upon the river Hodern and five Burgesses in my Castle, and land for one plough near my Castle, and two other lands, one of which is called Landwern the other Costimo, with other lands lying near, part of which I gave to the church in exchange for Lammhangel, the other part for the soul of Philip my son. Besides this I gave a certain city which is called Carneys and about it one carucate of land and the tenth of the money of my toll and mills and the tenth of my bread—all these which I have named are in Wales, but in England I gave four churches with all lands and tithes to the same belonging, to wit the church of Patingeham, the church of Bodeham,‖ the church of Burchella, the church of Hardintona,¶ and the tithe of Brimeshope. Agnes my wife with my consent gave one manor which is called Berintona. Also in Wales I gave to the church of St. John my church of Talgarth and the church of Langois and my chapel. But these are what my men gave—Picard gave three carucates** of land and his tenth of provisions and of all animals in Wales—Richard Cenomanricus

* Probably before 1115.

† Hen. 1.

‡ Wiliiam the Conqueror.

§ Usk.

‖ Bodenham, a parish 8½ m. N.N.E. from Hereford.

¶ Hardington, Somersetshire. Jones, vol. i. p. 96.

** Carucate, a plough-land, or as much arable land as could be ploughed with one plough, during the sowing season; the measure of a carucate was different according to time and place: in the reign of R. 2 it was computed at 60 acres, yet in another charter of 9 R. 2, 100 acres are allotted to a carucate. Jones, vol. i. p. 96, *note.*

one carucate of land—Harold one carucate of land—Walter de Cropuz his tithe of Lansefred, and in England the church of Cliberis and whatever belonged to the same—Ulgerius his right tithe in Wales—Walter de Linehalla one Burgess—Roger de Baschevill one Burgess—William son of Gerold one Burgess—Robert de Eurois* one Burgess—Richard son of Ralph gave to the same monks the land of Firmini and the land of Ralph Cornut. All these which are here written I B[ernard] confirm, and I grant that the church and monks shall hold as well quietly and honourably with all customs as I of my Lord Henry the King hold the same.

. . . . . .

Roger Earl of Hereford† confirmed the grants of the same Bernard his grandfather.

. . . . . .

Maihelus de Hereford† confirmed what Bernard de Newmarch his grandfather granted—and one of the witnesses to his charter was William Picart.

William de Breos†—Reginald de Breos† 2 charters—Humphrey de Bohun† son of Humphrey de Bohun and Eleanor de Breos etc. gave charters.

Charter of Herbert son of Peter†—Sir Roger Pichard a witness.

Charter of John son of Reginald† Lord of Blanllyfui and Dinas—Sir Roger Pichard a witness.

Carta Radulfi de Baschavilla.

Memb. 4—line 8 from end.—We have inspected also the charter of John Picard (living 1175) in these words—Let the present and future know that I John Picard have granted to God and the church of St. John the Evangelist in Brecchon and to the monks there serving God all donations which Picard my grandsire and Roger my father gave to the same church in lands and tithes, to wit, one land in the valley Stradewy according to the terms by my grandfather to them assigned, and two parts of the tithes of all my lordship in Stradewy‡ and in Lancefreit,§ to wit, of the produce of beans and peas of young horses of calves of lambs of pigs of cheese of wool and flax and of apples—Likewise I have granted and confirmed to the same church of St. John in

* Devereux. † See descents from Bernard Newmarch in this volume (pedigree).

‡ In Lewis's 'Dict. of Wales' is this, under "Kilwych" (Cilwych), a parcel in the parish of Llanvihangel-cwm-Dû, Brecon, two miles N. by W. from Crickhowel. A certain portion of the tithes of this parcel was anciently granted to the prior and monks of St. John the Evangelist in Brecknock by Pycard, a Norman knight, to whom Bernard de Newmarch gave the lordship of Ystrad Iw; but on the dissolution of the priory, they passed into lay occupation, in which they still remain; under "Cenol" (Canol), a parcel in the parish of Llanvihangel-cwm-dû, five miles N. from Crickhowel. It forms the middle portion of the parish, as the name signifies, and is intersected by the small river Rhiangol, which is here crossed by a bridge. A portion of the tithes belong to the Vicar of St. John the Evangelist in Brecknock, having been anciently granted to the prior and monks by Pycard, a Norman knight. Llanvihangel-cwm-dû is the parish in which lies Stradewy (now Tretower) Castle.

§ Llansaintfread, in which parish was Scethrog, owned by the Picards.

Brecchon eight acres at St. Elmeham which my men gave to the same church, to wit, four acres, which Hugh son of Edward gave in consecration of the cemetery of St. Elmehe, and four acres with a small meadow to the same adjoining, which Gilbert and Walter sons of the aforesaid Hugh gave to the said church for the souls of their father and mother—And as I wish this to remain firm and unshaken I have confirmed the same with the setting of my seal—These being witnesses, Ralph de Baschavill, William de Eoil de Bonef, William Francigena, Ma'st'o Walter Cane, Walter son of Llewellin, Gregory the Clerk, and many others—We the donations grants and confirmations aforesaid having ratified and confirmed the same for us and our heirs as much as in us is to our beloved in Christ the Prior and convent of the said place of Brechon, which is a Cell of the said Abbey of Battle, and their successors, Do grant and confirm as the Charters aforesaid reasonably witness and as the same prior and convent and their predecessors the lands and tenements aforesaid hitherto have held, and the said churches have had, and the said tithes in the places aforesaid have received, and the said liberties have used and enjoyed. These being witnesses, the venerable Fathers W. Archbishop Canterbury, W. Archbishop York, I. Bishop of Norwich, W. Bishop of Exeter, John de Britannia Earl of Richmond, Edmund Earl of Arundel, John de Warren Earl of Surry, Hugh le Despenser, John de Hastyng, Simon de Dribi, and others. Given by our hand at York the 16th day of May in the 15th year of our reign—We the donations grants and confirmations aforesaid having ratified the same do approve and to our beloved in Christ the Prior and convent of Brechon do grant and confirm, etc. In witness, etc. Witness the King at Westminster the 20th day of February (1411-12).

In Bernard's Charter, and John Picard's, the first of the name is called Picard; the Charter of John Picard gives three descents, Picard, Roger, and John, and shews they had land in Stradewy from the Conquest, as John mentions the land in Stradewy given by his grandfather.

The following, taken from Jones's 'Hist. of Brecknock,' are records of gifts to Brecon Priory by the Picards, and by others where the Picards were witnesses.

Vol. ii. p. 73. "In the time of Bishop Tanner, author or collector of the 'Notitia Monastica,' pub. 1744, among the papers of Dr. Brewster of Hereford, was an ancient register of the priory of Brecon. I lament extremely that so valuable a document should have been preserved till the middle of the eighteenth century and then lost. Dr. Brewster bequeathed his MSS. to the Bodleian Library, but the register of the priory of Brecon is not among them; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn has also lately bought the remainder of the Seabright papers, still however the register of St. John's is missing; the industry of the indefatigable Carte has, I hope, in some degree, supplied the loss. In his collections, in the above repository, are a number of benefactions to this house, thrown together, it is true,

without any regular arrangement, and most of which have unfortunately no dates. I have, however, endeavoured to introduce them in chronological order, though, from the circumstance just mentioned, it has occasioned me a good deal of trouble to ascertain the respective periods when they were made, being obliged to refer to the different years in which the attesting witnesses lived."

P. 82.—"William de Waldebeof, by a charter which from the witnesses appears to have been conceded about the middle of the twelfth century, gave them his boscage or underwood appurtenant to the land formerly of Bernard Unspac, above the highway leading from Brecon to Aberyscir, attested by William de Breus* and Maud his wife, Willliam* his son and heir, Philip and Walter de Braus, John Pichard, Robert Wafre, Robert de Evereus, William de Burchull, Gilbert de Mans, Richard Hagarnel, William de Weldebeof the younger, Ralph Torel, Simon de Brokle, David son of Robert de Burchull, Richard the Dean, Bernard, Sampson, Nichol, Secretaries and Keepers of the records (Capellani), Stephen the door keeper and Ralph his son, William Havard, Stephen de Saneci (Santscili), Nicholas de Skenfrei (Scenffrith), Bernard Bulfinche, Richard Elwi, Walter son of Herlewin Payne, William Petinpain, Thomas the provost or mayor, Geoffrey the cook, Thomas of Battle, Richard the deacon, and others."

P. 76.—"About the middle of the twelfth century are two grants to the religious of this house by Walter de Traveleya, or Walter de Travle; by the first he gives them, in pure alms, his mill in the village of St. Michael, and twelve acres of his land, called Travelia, nearer to the possessions of the monks of Brecon, in that part of the country, his witnesses Will'o de Breus* and d'na Matill,* uxore ejus,* Will'o, Philippo, Waltero et Egidio* filiis eorum, Joh'e Pichard, Will'o de Burchull, Will'o de Waldebeof tunc Constabul', Ric. Decano, Bernardo Capell'., Rad. Torel, Will'o de Brunshope Galfrido Coco, Thomas preposito, Ric. Diacono, David fil. Linardi cum multis aliis."

P. 76.—"This was again confirmed by his son, Walter de Traveley, attested by d'no meo R.* de Breos, Pagano de Burchull, Ric. de Bret, David de Burchull, Kenegano Capell' de Pipton,† Hugh Capell' de Brech. Will'o de Traveley fratre meo, Rad. janitore, Nicholl de Pipton, etc. The attestation of Reginald de Breos fixes the date of this instrument to be between the years 1215 and 1228, when that baron lived. And nearly coeval with these was one of John le Pichard, who instead of pecuniary or territorial possessions (to comfort the monks in the intervals and cessation from study and religious exercises) gave them twenty gallons of wine at the feast of St. John the Evangelist, annually, 'Test. Waltero le Pich. et Sartisone fratre ejus, Ric'o Walensi, Job persona de Scwelch (I believe Scethrog), John de Curieule, Tho. Capellano, cum multis aliis.'"

* See B. Newmarch's Pedigree.

† *I. e.* Pipenton.

P. 77.—"These benefactions were again followed and confirmed, and additional possessions annexed to the priory, by the descendants of these last-named donors, for Roger Picard, who was the eldest son of John le Pichard, with the consent of his wife Martha (Matthie uxoris mee), ratified the gift of his father, of a tenement at Stratdewi, near the west gate, which is called Boket gate, containing five perches and a half in length, and in breadth three perches and four feet, 'hiis testibus Mag'o Will'o de lanhamelak, Hothel filio Kegven, Hathelen persona filio ejus, Mattho le Brett, Will'o Cl'ico, Will'o Monm de Stradewy, Milone Pitchart de Skathrok, Vincentio cl'ico, Adam Riffe, Burgensibus de Brech;' he also confirmed his father's grant of two parts of the tithes of Stradewy, in the presence of Mahel, the secular priest, Walter de Travle, Thurstan S—— Ralph de Mans and Hugh de Turbeville." "John Picart, another son of the former John, with the consent of his wife, Hawys, gave them twelve pence per annum. charged upon land in the possession of Vincent le Deyne, 'ad sustentationem luminariorum,' and he also confirmed his father's benefaction of a tenement in Stradewy, and added two parts of all his tythes there and at Llansafreit (Llansaintfread).' These last two deeds are attested by Matthew le Bret. Hugh de Cluna, and Robert the Clerk, which nearly ascertains their dates, for Hugh de Cluna was Archdeacon of Saint David's from 1200 to 1232, consequently they must have been executed during that period, probably about 1215 or 1220."

Jones evidently thinks this last-named John Pichard is a younger brother of the Roger Pichard he has named just before; John did live in the latter part of the twelfth century, and to 1225, being a son of John Picard, who gave the charter to Brecon priory, named in the Pat. Roll 13 Hen. 4. Roger is eldest son of the second John; the confirmation by both of a tenement or land in Stradewy, and two parts of the tythes, the identical things confirmed by their ancestor in the Pat. Roll, proves each possessed it for himself. These benefactions give the names Hawys, as the wife of John Pichard, and Martha, the name of Roger's wife. It is to be remarked, Milo Pitchard of Skathrok was a witness to the gift of Roger, shewing there were now two branches, the other one being of Stradewy—(the branch of Skathrok will be noticed after the Stradewy Pichards); also that from Milo's name being spelt Pitchard, while another is spelt without the *t*, in the same document, it may be inferred the name was pronounced as if written with *t*.

P. 86.—"Richard Brett, or as he is called in the document Bruto, with the consent of his son and heir Robert, gave lands to the monks at Brecon. His witnesses Walto de Clifford (he was three times Sheriff of Herefordshire and died in 1223—*Edm. Bar. Geo.*), Johe Pichard, Ric. Decano de Brech, Robto. de Basch. (Baskerville), Willo Brutone, Willo Havard."

Richard the dean, and John Pichard, who witness this deed, are also

witnesses in those of Willm. de Waldebeof and Walter de Travle (the father), the two deeds first given, and this date Jones mentions of the death of Clifford, is a confirmation that the former two deeds ought to be put later than the middle of the twelfth century.

P. 86.—"Walter de Ebor' (or of York) the younger, for the love he bore to his lord, William de Breus the younger, and at his request, gave twelve acres of land—witnesses, Will'o de Breus juvene, Rogero de Baskeville, Phillipo de Breus,* Milone de Muchgros, Joh'e Pichard,* Will'o de Waldebeof,* Ric. de Hagner, Milone Pichard, Will'o de Burchull,* Germ'o Burnel, Rob'to. de Furchis, Rogero de Lagatera. Note—From the witnesses to this grant, it must have been executed circa 1190."

Those marked * are witnesses in Duch. Lanc. Charter 1199-1210 (see hereafter), and these two Pichards here named would be the brothers Milo and John Pichard, the heads of two branches of the family, to be noticed presently.

P. 83.—"By a charter of Willm. de Burchull, which, from the witnesses, appears to be about the middle of the thirteenth century, he, with the consent of his wife Edith, gives to the Church of St. John at Brecon five acres of his land at Benny, etc. His witnesses, Rob'to le Wafre, Johe Weldebeof et Will'o fratre ejus, Pagano de Burchull et Will'o filio suo, Magi'r Will. de Lanhamelagh, Tho. Brutun, Rog'o de Burchull, Milo'e de Lanfrenes (Milone de Llansaintfread), Vincentio et Rob'to de Breken c'licis, Philippo tunc p'posito de Brekon, Adam Riffe burgensibus, etc."

This last witness, Adam Riffe, is also a witness with Milo Pitchart de Skathrok in Roger Pichard's benefaction to the priory, therefore Jones has placed the date too late, as both Milo and Roger were then dead. Skathrok is in the parish of Llansaintfread, hence Milo is called in this last deed by the name of the parish.

In these early times communication was frequent with distant parts, and facilities would be found in the old Roman roads passing through Brecknockshire. "The walls which the Romans built as lines of demarcation and defence have been thrown down; but their roads remain, or have disappeared before improvements of a kindred nature."* "The Strata Julia† passed from Brecknock above Scethrog, and under the Allt Hill, keeping in a higher line than the present turnpike road from Brecon to Abergavenny, thence into Cwmdu, by a house called the Gaer, where there was, I am firmly persuaded, a Roman station of vast extent; from there it passed to Tretower, thence to Crickhowel, and on to Abergavenny, Usk, and Caerleon; the Strata Julia went also in a south-westerly direction from Brecon, taking in Caermarthen, and passing by Neath and Cardiff to Caerleon, where the link united; from thence to Caerwent, and from the Severn to Bath. Near Brecon the Strata Julia was crossed by the Sarn

* 'Philip's Progress of Gt. Britain,' p. 138. † Jones, vol. i. pp. 32-35.

View from the tower, Stradewy Castle, looking towards the church of Llanvihangel Cwmdu.

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Lleon, or, Via Helena, from Neath to Chester; in many parts these roads are now discernible." Other roads, by reference to the map Jones gives, passed from Caerleon to Uriconium, and from Caermarthen to the most westerly part of Pembrokeshire. Thus the Picards were most advantageously situated, with these great roads passing Scethrog and Ystradewy Castle. "Scethrog* is in the western part of the parish of Llansaintfread, which is four miles south-east from Brecknock; the castellated mansion, owned by the Picards, now converted into a farmhouse called the Tower, lies on the banks of the Usk." The land is considered some of the best in Brecknockshire. "Llanvihangel-Cwm-Dû (where Stradewy was situated), also called St.-Michael's Cwm-Dû, from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, is a parish four and a half miles north by west from Crickhowel; the adjunct Cwm-Dû is derived from its situation in a vale, bounded on one side by the Black Mountains, and, from that circumstance, called Cwm-Dû, or the Black Vale; it contains the four hamlets (or parcels as they are here called) of Blaenau, Trêtower, Cenol, and Kilwych. The vale is beautiful, and nearly enclosed by lofty mountains; the parish extends five miles in length and is of nearly equal breadth."† "In the middle of what may be properly called the valley of Cwmdû‡ runs the little river Rhiangoll, and falls into the Usk about one and a half miles westward of Crickhowel."§ Ystradewy|| Castle is situated in the valley on the Rhiangoll. Jones, in his history, gives a drawing from a survey taken in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the castle having three towers besides the principal one, connected together by castellated walls. This principal tower is the one now standing, which he considers the remains of the keep or dungeon, in the centre of the bail-yard.¶ The chapel of Trêtower was probably, in ancient times, attached to the Castle, and called by the name of St. John's in Ystradwy,** is situated close to the Castle, and was rebuilt in 1776.†† It was erected by 1234, as appears from Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian. "The rector of Cwm-dû disputed the right of the monks of Brecon to the tithes of part of this parish, whereupon he was summoned, and did appear at the chapel of St. John's in Stradtewi upon Wednesday next after the exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the year 1234, before H. the Archdeacon and Official of the Bishop of Saint David's, L. and A. also Officials, and G. Dean of Brecon, when he acknowledged the right of the monastery of Brecon to the tithes of the lands (afterwards specified)."‡‡

The following document, settling the lordship on the daughter of Bernard Newmarch and her husband, is a very important one in the history

* Lewis under Llansaintfread. † Lewis's Dict.

‡ Pronounced Coomdee.

§ Jones, vol. iii. p. 513. He states this parish may be called the granary of Breconshire.

|| In Welsh, *w* is pronounced like *oo*, and *y* as *he* in *her*—this is called Hestradoohe.

¶ Jones, vol. iii. p. 503. ** p. 497. †† p. 498. ‡‡ p. 501.

of Brecknockshire. Bernard had married Nest,* granddaughter of Griffith ap Llewelin, Prince of North Wales. Giraldus Cambrensis states (Itin. lib. 1, cap. 3) Bernard had, besides his daughter Sibil, a son Mahel, disinherited by the machinations of his mother:† but in this record, the freeholders join in the request that Sibilla and her husband have the land. Bernard is said to have entered the priory at Brecknock, of his own foundation, and by two references here to his giving up the land, it seems probable he was then contemplating it. The descendants and successors of Bernard played a conspicuous part in the history of England. One married a daughter of Ed. 1, another married Hen. 4; Ed. 4 was also a descendant.

Duchy of Lancaster Charters (31st Report), Hen. 1, No. 6.

1121—Date assigned in Calendar. Henry, King of England to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Sheriffs, and to all his Barons (French and English), and to all his faithful people throughout England and Wales, greeting. Know ye that I have given and firmly granted to Milo de Gloucester‡ Sibilla, the daughter of Bernard de Newmarch,§ with all the land of Bernard her father, and of her mother, after their decease, or before, if they will, to wit, in their life-time, with this marriage, to wit, Talgarth, and the forest of Stradewi and the castle of Haia Taillata, and all the land of Breccon, unto the boundary of the land of Richard Fitz Pons,‖ to wit, unto Canterlochan and Coura,¶ formerly a town in England, and the fee and service of Roger de Baschervill,** and the fee and service of William Revell, and the fee and service of Robert de Turbervill, and the fee and service of Picard. And I will and command that all the tenants of the aforesaid marriage shall do to him lawful homage†† in my safe fealty as his lord, and all the tenants throughout the land of the aforesaid Bernard also shall do to him liege

* Jones, vol. i. p. 96, says:—By Fléance, son of Banquo, King of Scotland, who fled to Wales to avoid punishment for a murder, she had Walter Stuart, or the Steward, ancestor of the Stuarts, Kings of Scotland, and afterwards of England.

† Jones, vol. i. p. 98. ‡ See B. New. Ped. § Or Newmarch. Jones, vol. i. p. 97.

‖ Richard Fitzpons signed a document with Bernard Newmarch, the same person who is said to have had a grant of Cantreff bychan from Hen. 1, and father of Walter Fitz-Richard; Fitzpons was afterwards called Walter de Clifford. Jones, vol. ii. p. 75.

¶ Cuure, the Domesday name for Cowarn. Duncumb's 'Hist. Herefordshire,' vol. i. p. 62. Bernard Newmarch gave the advowson and whole of the tithes in Great Cowarne to St. Peter, Glouc. A.D. 1088 (Mon. Ang., p. 114). Duncumb, vol. ii. p. 103.

** This gives a date of the Baskerville family 73 years earlier than appears in their pedigree, in Robinson's 'Mansions of Herefordshire,' under Eardisley. Roger de Baschevil is also mentioned in the Charter of Bernard Newmarch to Brecon Priory, as one of his men who had given to it.

†† Hume, p. 60. The right of homage by the feudal customs was, that the vassal should throw himself on his knees, should put his joined hands between those of his superior, and should in that posture swear fealty to him.

homage as their lord in my safe fealty, and of Bernard, so long as he wishes to hold the land. And this to him I give and grant as the purchase of Bernard, which he rendered to me, and by the request of the same Bernard and his wife and his freeholders. And I will and firmly command that he shall hold, as well honourably, quietly, and freely as ever Bernard held the same. Witnesses, Roger Bishop of Salisbury,* and Robert Bishop of Lincoln, and Ranulph our Chancellor, and Robert† the King's son, and William de Tancervill, and Nigel de Albin, and Pain son of John, and Geoffry son of Pain, and Geoffry de Clint, and Ralph Basset, and William de Albin, brit,—at Winchester—In the same year, between Easter and Pentecost, in which the King married the daughter of the Duke of Louvaine.‡

The titles are not given here, or the Christian name of Picard, but there is no doubt these followers of Bernard were knights, and Picard the one aiding him in his conquests. Coura (Cowarne) now belongs to Bernard, and various branches of the Picards will be found holding land in it until the 10th Eliz. 1567, when, by a fine, that and other land is seen to be divided between the two daughters and heiresses of John Pichard.

The next document gives the name Roger as the son of Picard (which agrees with the Charter of John Picard to the priory of Brecknock), and refers to the same Sibilla and her husband as the last.

Duchy of Lancaster Charters, No. 3 (35th Report)—1135-43, date assigned in Calendar.

1135-43.—A notification that Walter de Gloucester has given to William de Mara§ his nephew Hereford Parva in fee by the service of two knights; but because Walter de Gloucester and his son Milo had before

* This Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, though he owed a great fortune and advancement to Henry, preserved no sense of gratitude to his family, and on the usurpation of Stephen, applied, with the Bishop of Winchester, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and required him to give the royal unction to Stephen. Hume, in 1 vol. p. 70.

† Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of the King. He took the part of the Empress Maud against Stephen, and landed with her in England when she came with a retinue of 140 knights. She fixed her residence at Arundel Castle, whose gates were opened to her by Adelais, the queen-dowager, now married to William de Albini, Earl of Sussex. Adelais feared danger from the smallness of the retinue of her daughter-in-law; Matilda therefore removed to Bristol, which belonged to her brother Robert; thence to Gloucester, where she remained under the protection of Milo, a gallant nobleman in those parts. Hume, pp. 71-2. This would be Milo de Gloucester of this marriage settlement. Jones, vol. i. p. 100, says he took a decisive part in favour of Maud, and continued her warmest and most zealous partizan during the remainder of his life.

‡ Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lovaine, and niece of Pope Calixtus, married to Hen. 1 A.D. 1121. Hume, p. 68.

§ William de Mara gave a right of water to a mill at Berrington, to Brecon Priory, through his land at Little Hereford, rendering to him three lbs. wax yearly for his life. From Carte's 'Collections in the Bodleian.' Jones, vol. ii. p. 86. He might be ancestor of William de la Mare, who held in Tedston de la Mere of the Honour of the Earl of Hereford, 1216, as given in 'Duncumb,' vol. ii. p. 194.

given the said Hereford in dower to Sibilla, wife of the same Milo, they have given to the same Sibilla, in exchange, Berdesleia,* and Sibilla, of her own will, by the advice of good men, and without force, has granted to William de Mara Hereford Parva for the exchange above named, receiving from the same William in token a certain golden ring. Witnesses—Robert Prior of Llanthony, Andoenus the Canon, Hugh Parvus, Roger de Bascervilla, Walter de Amfravilla, William son of Denebold, Picardus, Hugh de Turbervilla,† Ranulph the Chaplain, Pain de Haia,‡ Nigellus,§ Reinaldus, Roger son of Pic', William son of Robert, Margaret daughter of the same Milo.‖

In a Cartulary of Lower Normandy,¶ in the time of Hen. 2, the names of William and Roger Picard occur. William may be the one signing the Charter of Mahel of Hereford, as seen in the Patent Roll, 13 Hen. 4. As the names are also elsewhere at this early date, the extracts are given.

Vol. 1, p. 104, No. 10.

Writ of Hen. 2 (without date).

1154-89.—Henry, etc. To his constable and bailiffs of Cesarisburg greeting.—I command you that you do full right to the Prior and Canons of St. Mary de Voto, near Cesarisburg, for the land which belonged to

* Bordesley, five and a half miles E.S.E. from Bromsgrove. In 1138 a Cistercian abbey was built here by the Empress Matilda.

† In the document of 1121 Robert de Turbervill is living in the days of Bernard Newmarch, and holding under him. "On the marriage of Sybil, daughter and heiress of Hugh Turberville, in the time of Hen. 3, with Sir Grimbald Pauncefote, the manor and castle of Crickhowel passed to him. In 4 Hen. 4 the title of Sir John Pauncefote was recognized by the Crown, and he had to defend it against Owen Glyndwr; by his wife Alice he had Hugh, Thomas, and Margaret, who married William Tracy, of Toddington in Gloucestershire." Jones, vol. iii. pp. 445-6. The pedigree of Turberville by Jones, vol. iii. p. 443, has not this name Hugh of 1135-43, or that of Robert of 1121. Jones, in vol. i. p. 92, does not even mention Turberville as amongst the aiders of Bernard in his conquest, and says, vol. iii. p. 442, Turberville was on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and adds, the eldest branch of this family, whether possessed of Crickhowel immediately upon their entrance into Wales or not, certainly resided in early days at Coity in Glamorganshire, evidently being in doubt about them.

‡ Llanbedr Pain's-Castle is a parish in the union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, six and a half miles N.W. by W. from Hay, and derives the distinguishing adjunct to its name from a fortress called Pain's Castle, anciently situated within its limits, said to have been built by a Norman baron named de Paine, who obtained possession of Lower Elvael about the time Bernard Newmarch obtained Brecknockshire. Lewis's Dict.

§ Nigel, the physician to William the Conqueror, in Domesday had land in the parish of Sutton, Herefordshire. Duncumb, vol. ii. p. 181.

‖ See B. Newmarch pedigree.

¶ "*Cartulary of Lower Normandy, or copy of charters and other deeds concerning the lands and privileges conceded in England to the religious houses of this province. Accompanied by the Anglo-Norman seals and counterseals which are still appended to these deeds. By Léchandé d'Anisy, member of several learned societies and correspondent of the Record Commission of England.*" Caen, A.D. 1836. Caen is the capital of Lower Normandy.

Preisia at Cesarisburg, and for the house which she gave them, of which William Pichard and his wife Richery deforced them, etc. Witness, Hugh Bardulf, Dapifer at Bona Villa (seal broken).

Vol. 2, p. 146, No. 56.

Charter of Richard Fitz-Walter.*

Let all know that I, Richard Fitz-Walter, of St. Pancras, have given and granted to Julia my sister, for her service, all my land of Slade, which I hold of the Abbot of Montisburg, of the Manor of Oxemuth, rendering therefor yearly three shillings, etc. These being witnesses, William de Wote, Stephen his son, Roger Flaming, Thomas de Douna, Gervase de Prestatie, Baldwin de Sepwich, Ralph de St. Pancras. Thomas Kildeby, Richard the Chaplain, William the Parson, Richard his son, Stephen Cosin, Roger de Emblemont, Reinfred son of William, Roger Picard, William son of Amfrey, John de Wimenton, and many others.

The following is probably William Pichard, who signed Mahel's Charter. On a reference to B. Newmarch's pedigree, the sister of Mahel is found to be Margaret, and her husband has the lordship of Lantoni.

Black Book of the Exchequer.—Glo'ster, p. 167.

1166.—William Pichard held two Knight's Fees of Margaret Lord of Hereford.

This is one of the first insertions of *h* in Picard, and it will now be almost invariably spelt so.

Close Roll.—1 John, p. 76.

1199.—Ralph Pichard gave all his land in Gloucestershire to Llanthony† Priory.

This would be a son probably of William of 1166.

A return is now made to the possessors of Stradewi and Scethrog. John, the third of the name, who gave the Charter to Brecon Priory, is found on the

Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. 2.

Herefordshire—in Wales.

1175.—John Pichard renders account for 100s. for right of one Knight's Fee which Ralph de Baskervill holds:—

Into the Treasury	50s.
And he owes	50s.

* Walter was hereditary Constable of England; Milo Fitz-Walter his son married Sibil, daughter of Bernard Newmarch. See pedigree.

† Llanthony Abbey is situated close to the docks at Gloucester, the gateway and Abbey barn are all of it now standing. This is the second Abbey of the name; the first was founded 1108, and lies among the Black Mountains, which divide Herefordshire from Wales.

From the date* he would be father of John and Milo, brothers. John held the Stradewy property and died 1225-6. Milo, the other brother, would be a party to the following fine; the name of Devereux (the other party) is found among Bernard's men in his Charter to the Priory.

1196—Fine, 8 Rd. 1, Worcester.—Between Stephen de Euerais† and Constancia his wife, Demandants, and Milo Pichard, Tenant, of half a hide of land, with the appurtenances, in Frangelee.‡ Whereupon a plea was between them, to wit, that the aforesaid Milo released and quit-claimed to the aforesaid Stephen and Constance his wife and their heirs all right and claim which he had in the aforesaid land in Frangelee for him and his heirs for ever, and for this fine, agreement, and quit-claim the aforesaid Stephen and Constance his wife gave to the aforesaid Milo fifteen marks of silver.

The next fine is in Shropshire. It will be seen onwards, the descendants of Milo had land at Smethcott in Salop; but the township of More§ may be that referred to in the parish of Richard's Castle, which parish is in both Salop and Herefordshire. (In 1243, Testa de Nevill, a William Pichard holds in Merston, hundred of Stretford, under Milo Pichard.) The exact relationship of William with the family has not been ascertained.

1197—Fines, Salop, 9 Rd. 1 (No. 2).—Between William Pichard, Demandant, and Richard de Lecton, Tenant of all the land of the More, which the same Richard held on the day when Agnes his wife died. . . . . . The said Richard de Lecton acknowledged all the said land to be the right and inheritance of said William Picharde, and remised and quit-claimed to said William and his heirs all right and claim, etc.

Coram Rege. 3 John, M. 7^{d}, No. 10.

1201-2.—John Pichard was surety for Walter de Baskerville in a suit he had with the Prior of Llanthony.

The next Charter, by the Lord of Brecknock, is witnessed by John Pichard.

* The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin on the service of the Holy Cross through Wales in 1188, by Giraldus de Barri, shews the state of the neighbourhood of Brecknockshire about this time, "Towards the end are the mountains of Talgarth and Ewyas. The natives of these parts, actuated by continual enmities and implacable hatred, are perpetually engaged in bloody contests; but we leave to others to describe the great and enormous excesses which in our time have been here committed with regard to marriages, divorces, and many other circumstances of cruelty and oppression." *Journey to Hay and Brecheinoc.* Translated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, 1806.

† Devereux, sometimes spelt Deveros, de Ebrois, and de Ebroicis. Duncumb, vol. ii. p. 36. In old writings U and V are identical.

‡ A chapelry in the parish of Hagley in N.W. of Worcestershire, three and three-quarter miles S.E. by S. from Hales-owen. In Domesday it is written Franchelia.—Nash's 'Worcestershire,' under Frankley.

§ Moor Park, or the More, is called a manor in Robinson's 'Mansions of Herefordshire,' under Richard's Castle.

Charters of the Duchy of Lancaster, No. 5 (without date).

1199-1210—Date assigned in the Calendar. Know ye all, as well present as future, that I, William de Brausa,* have granted to Walter de Clifford and his heirs the old and new tenement which Earl Roger,* my uncle, granted to him, and which he holds of me, to be held of me and my heirs to him and his heirs, in fee and inheritance, by the service of five Knights, doing every year their ward for forty days in the Castle of Brecon, and also performing all services and aids which my other Knights of the same honor of Brecon render to me yearly; and justice of all his men of the aforesaid tenement to me and my heirs shall remain in my Court of Brecon. I have also granted to the said Walter and his heirs the Castle of Glasbir,† to be held of me and my heirs in fee and inheritance by the service of one soar hawk, to be rendered to me and my heirs yearly, and the justice of all men of the aforesaid Castle and of the land which belongs to the Abbey of Gloucester shall remain to me and my heirs in my Court of Brecon, and for this grant the said Walter gave to me forty marks of silver. These being witnesses, the Lady Margaret de Bohun,‡ Dame Aanore§ de St. Waleric, Sibilla, Countess Ferrars, William my son,* Hugh de Sai, Philip de Brausa,* Ralph de Baskervill, John Pichard, William de Burchill, William de Weldebeof,‖ Henry de Penebrugg, William de Clifford, Henry de Solers,¶ Gilbert de Mans, Gilbert Giffard, A. Abbot of Dore, and others.

(Seal of William de Breosa).

Red Book of the Exchequer.
Inquisitions, 13 King John.

1211.—Red Book, p. 154[d], honor (h'eford') de Brechenyog. Joh' Pichard, iij. m' (three manors).

In Com' Wigorn'.

Red Book, p. 155[d], Milo Pichard, iiij[ta] in Sapy (4th of a Manor).

Milo will now be seen as the head of the Pichards of Sapy in Worcestershire, Staundon and Over Lecton in Herefordshire.

The following Roll shews the relationship between John and Milo:—

Patent Roll, printed copy, vol. i. p. 91, 10 John.

1209—Walter de Lasey, to all to whom this present writing shall come,

* See B. Newmarch pedigree. † Glasbury. ‡ B. Newmarch's pedigree.

§ His wife's relative, see B. Newmarch's pedigree.

‖ Walbieffe or Walbeoff had the Manor of Llanhamlach and Llanvihangel tal y llyn, given by Bernard Newmarch at the Conquest. Jones, vol. i. p. 92.

¶ The Solers Family possessed Hopton, situated in S.W. of the parish of Avenbury, which is one and a half miles S.E. from Bromyard, in the reign of Hen. 3; from this circumstance Hopton still retains the additional appellation of Solers. Duncumb, vol. ii. pp. 19-20.

greeting. Know ye that I have received Milo, the son of John Pichard, and the Castle of Stephen de Ebroic,* to wit, Lenhaul,† from the Lord the King in custody, conditionally that upon his summons, I or my bailiff, Miles Picard, shall render up the same to him.

Milo Picard, to all hearing these letters greeting. Know ye that I have received Milo, the son of John Picard my brother, in custody from Walter de Lascy my Lord, and also Lenhaule, the Castle of Stephen de Ebroic.' So that the same may be rendered up to the Lord the King at his summons when the same may be required from me. Farewell.

These letters were delivered by Richard de Marisco into the chamber of the Lord the King at Merleborough, on Thursday next before the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the tenth year of the reign of the King (1209).

This next and the following two entries relate to the sons of Milo and John as hostages. The note affixed, from Eyton's Shropshire, will throw light upon the transaction.

Close Roll, printed copy, p. 147, 15 John.

1213. The King to Engel de Cigony,‡ greeting. We send to you a transcript of the Charter of Walter de Lascy, which§ he addressed to Us,

* Devereux (see fine 1196)—and no doubt he and Milo Pichard are the same parties, as in that fine, Duncumb says, vol. ii. p. 36, Stephen Devereux, who was son of Eustace and grandson of William Devereux who married a Lacy heiress, went with King John in his expedition to Poictou in the fifteenth of his reign.

† Lenehalle, the Domesday name for Lyonshall. Duncumb, vol. i. p. 61. Lyonshall was one of the castles in co. Hereford. Ibid., p. 205. The parish lies two and a half miles E.S.E. from Kington, and has the remains of a moated castle.

‡ Engelard Cigony is Sheriff of Herefordshire. Testa de Nevill, pp. 55-56.

§ Eyton in his 'Antiquities of Shropshire,' vol. v. pp. 255-603, says:—"Hugh de Lascy, 1181, married a daughter of the King of Connaught, which was viewed as high treason, and his estates secured by the Crown. He was assassinated in Ireland, leaving four sons, Walter, Hugh, Gilbert, and William. Walter was a minor at his father's death. In Midsummer, 1189, Hen. 2 appears to have restored the lands of Walter. During 1194 the ravages committed by Walter de Laci, in conjunction with John de Courcy (?), Lord of Ulster, upon the territory of the King in Ireland, caused a seizure of his land into the King's hands; in 1197 he was in treaty with Rd. 1 for his pardon. His Norman fief was as large as his English, and perhaps as his Irish possessions; he married Margaret, one of the daughters of William de Braose. In 1208 Walter de Laci appears to be in favour with the King. At this period the loss of our national records prevents our tracing the progress of events. It is difficult to extract from the chroniclers anything more than a general idea of the causes inducing King John's expedition to Ireland in 1210. Suffice it to say, the great houses of Lacy and Braose were in open rebellion, so that Meath, Ulster, and Munster were arrayed against the King. John's campaign closed with outlawry and banishment of Walter and Hugh de Lacy, and of the elder Braose. They retired to France. Before June 1213 Walter de Lacy sent letters to King John, asking for permission to return into England (or to come to the King in England) on certain conditions. The King promised that he might safely and at once do so. The result of the conference was, that on July 29th the King wrote to Engelard de Cigony, enclosing a copy of an undertaking made by Lacy, and desiring, as soon as Lacy should have delivered four hostages, he should give him seizin of his lands, etc. Among the hostages were the sons of Milo Pichard, John Pichard, etc. (Claus i. 147)." The authorities are all given for the above statements.

Fireplace in the tower, Stradewy Castle.

Commanding you, that you receive from him four hostages, to wit, the son of Miles Pichard, the son of John Pichard, the son of Gilbert de Lascy, the son of William de Fuishes, together with other hostages and their knights and men, and their charters, that you cause him to have full seizin of all the lands and tenements, except Ludelawe, which we have retained in our hands during our pleasure; and if any of their lands and tenements, after the feast of St. John in the fifteenth year of our reign, ye have taken or removed, you cause the same to be rendered to him as well of corn as of hay, horses, oxen, and other store, and that the forest of Euwyas* you commit to him safely to be kept. Taking security to Us on his oath safely to keep the same. Witness as next above (29th July).

Patent Roll (printed copy, vol. i. p. 125), 16 John.

1214.—The King to Henry de Braybroc greeting. Know ye that Milo Pychard and John Pichard entered into a fine with Us of three good palfreys that John Pychard who is in our prison and in your custody should be delivered out of prison. And therefore we command you that without delay you cause the same John to be liberated according to these our letters. Witness ourself at Hereford 21st December.

Ibid. (page 151.)

1215.—Delivery of Hostages { The King to the Sheriff of Hereford greeting. We command you that without delay you cause to be delivered to the bearer of these presents the hostages of Gilbert de Lascy, and John Pichard, and of Milo Pichard, and William de Furches, and of John Ginch, and Seisill the son of Gilbert, to wit their six hostages who are in our castle of Hereford, whom we have quit-claimed to our dear and faithful Walter de Lascy. And in testimony hereof we send you these our letters patent. Witness ourself at Worcester 2nd day of August in the 17th year of our reign.

The Pichards now shortly separated into two branches, one of Stradewy in Brecknockshire, Ocle Pichard, Almaly and Thurkelleston, Herefordshire, the other of Scethrog and Bredwardine. First will be shewn what relates to the Stradewy Pichards.

PICHARDS OF STRADEWY, AND OCLE PICHARD, ETC.

Roger, son of John, is prisoner to Llewelin, Prince of Wales. From the Patent Roll, 7 Hen. 3, pt. 1, memb. 1.

* The hundred of Ewyas-Lacy forms the S.W. border of Herefordshire, being bounded in that direction by the counties of Brecknock and Monmouth. The word Lacy refers to one of its lords. Duncumb, vol. ii. p. 265. It anciently contained two forests which adjoined each other, one called Hene, or Ewyas, the other Olchon or Olphon; they were probably united at one period. P. 271.

1223.—Concerning Prisoners taken. } The King* to W. de Lascy, John de Monemouth, Walter de Clifford, Hugh de Mortuo Mari, greeting. We command you that you securely mainprise to the venerable Father the Archbishop of Canterbury by our letters patent, that the bodies of Roger Pichard, John de Weldebuef, David de Burghull, Henry de Fraxino,† Robert de Burghull, Hugo de Radenour, and John son of Michael, who are in the prison of Luellin, if the same from prison he deliver, to the same Luellin they shall be returned on the morrow of the purification of the blessed Mary in the eighth year of our reign, unless from his prison they ought to be delivered by the judgment of those who are appointed assessors concerning the encroachments made against Us and ours by the aforesaid Luellin and his. In witness whereof these our letters patent we send to you. Witness Henry, etc., at Mungumery the 9th day of October in the 7th year, etc.

Close Roll, Vol. 2, p. 74^{b}.

1225.—John Pichard lived till this date, being one of those appointed to collect the 15th‡ in the Co. of Hereford. He must have died in that or the following year, and been succeeded by his son Roger, at the time of full age, for in 1226–7 here are his fines respecting his property in co. Hereford. These lands are found afterwards held with the Stradewy property.

Fine Hen. 3. Hereford. File 76 to 100. (No. 87.)

1226–7.—Final agreement made 11th King Henry, Between John Oysel and Agnes his wife Demandants, and Roger Pichard tenant of half a virgate of land with the appurtenances in Arnelegh,§ whereupon an assize was summoned, etc., to wit that said Roger acknowledged all the aforesaid land to be the right of the same Agnes, To hold to same John and Agnes and heirs of same Agnes of said Roger and his heirs for ever. Rendering yearly Twelve pence, etc.

1226–7.—Fine. Hereford. Final agreement made 11th King Henry (son of K. John), Between Roger Pichard Plt., and Thomas, Dean of Hereford, Def., of the advowson of the Church of Thurkelleston, whereupon an assize of last presentation was summoned between them to wit that the said Roger released and quit-claimed for him and his heirs to said Dean

* The King advanced against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, 1222, who had invested the Castle of Buelt (Builth), belonging to Reginald de Barouse (Breos), but he retired at the approach of the royal army, and Henry pursued him to Montgomery, and there erected a castle to prevent future incursions. Seymour's 'Hist. of England,' vol. i. p. 444.

† Fraxino or Frene. Robinson's 'Mansions of Herefordshire,' p. 208.

‡ A new confirmation of Magna Charta was demanded and granted in 1224, and an aid, amounting to a 15th of all moveables, was given by the parliament, in return fer this indulgence. Hume, p. 120.

§ Almaly probably.

and his Successors for ever, All right and claim which he had in the said advowson with appur[ts]. And for this release, etc., the said Dean received the said Roger and his heirs into all the benefits and orisons which thenceforth should be made in the aforesaid Church of Thurkilleston.

Roger Pichard is found a Justice Itinerant in 1235, from the following Fines:—

Fine. File 101 to 125. (No. 123) 20 Hen. 3.

1235.—This is the final agreement made in the Court of our Lord the King at Hereford, on Friday next after the nativity of St. John Baptist in the 20th year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, Before Will[m] of York, Will[m] de Insula, Ralf de Norwich, Roger Pichart, and Richard Pauncefot, Justices Itinerant, and other faithful subjects of our Lord the King then there present. Between, etc.

Fines—124, 125[a], and 125[b], taken before the same Justices, Roger Pichart included.

File 126 to 150, 20 Hen. 3, spelt as under,

In Nos. 126, 127, 128, and 129, Roger Pichart. No. 132, Roger Pychard. Nos. 133, 134, and 150, Roger Pichart, in all a Justice Itinerant.

1236.—Fines, Files 151 to 175 (21 Hen. 3).

In No. 159, Roger Pichard is a Justice Itinerant. He is also in this year found a Justice Itinerant in Salop.

Fines, Salop, No. 83, 21 Hen. 3, Roger Pichart.
„ „ No. 85, „ Roger Pichard.
„ „ No. 87, „ Roger Pychard, in all the fines a Justice Itinerant, but his name does not occur after in this office.*

In the following year he was summoned by the King to Oxford with others, to consult on the affairs of the nation. From Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. i. p. 235, Concerning Truces in Wales.

On Close Roll, 22 Hen. 3.

1238.—The King to William de Stutevill, Greeting.† The truce entered

* The partition of England into 4 divisions, and the appointment of itinerant justices to go the circuit in each division, and to decide the causes in the counties, was an important ordinance of Hen. 2. Those justices were either prelates or considerable noblemen; who, besides carrying the authority of the King's commission, were able, by the dignity of their own character, to give weight and credit to the laws. Hume, p. 92.

† The land of Roger would be in the Marches. "The Norman nobles and others, who settled on the borders of Wales, acquired the name of Lords Marchers. They were generally barons who sat in Parliament, and there was also a Lord Warden of the Marches, whose jurisdiction appears to have resembled our Lord Lieutenants. The Lords Marchers had particular laws in their baronies; and all suits between their tenants were commenced and concluded before them; but if a question arose concerning the barony itself, the cause was referred to the King's Courts. Their authority was not held under a formal grant from the Crown, but was rather connived at by the Prince, and arose as a wise and necessary measure out of their particular situations. The Lords were entitled to the goods and chattels of all their tenants who died intestate. When powerful

into between us and Lewelin, Prince of Abberfrau,* being about to terminate, We have been informed that the same Prince took the homage of the Nobles of North Wales and of Powis to our great prejudice, We command you to come to Us at Oxford on Tuesday next after the quindime of Easter to consult with Us upon this and certain other affairs.

In the same manner is written to (among others) Roger Pychard, Thos. Corbet, Ralph de Mortmar, Walter de Clifford, Walter de Baskervill, John de Monemue, and Fulco son of Warren.

1240.—Fine, Hereford, 25 Hen. 3. File 151 to 175. (No. 172).—Between John de Sancto Albino Demandant, and Roger Pichard whom William de Furches calls to warranty, and who warrants to him one carucate of land, except half a virgate and 3 acres, in Mawene Aubin. Whereupon a duel was waged between them to wit that the said John released to said Roger and his heirs all his right in the aforesaid land, and also all his right in 2 carucates of land in Thurkeleston which same Roger held the day this agreement was made for ever.

"Whitechurch Maund is in the parish of Bodenham" (8½ m. N. N. E. from Hereford). "Roger Pychard held in Magene-album, it is called Mawne Albyn time of Eliz. and was held of the honor of Weobley." Duncumbe, vol. ii, pp. 50–1.

The following is undated, it is a gift by this Roger, or his son and successor Roger, but as the name of John de Sancto Albino is on this and the preceding Fine, they are placed together. The period during which the two Rogers lived is from 1226 to 1297.

Cottonian MSS. Brit. Mus. Register of Reading Monastery, p. 174.

Between 1226 and 1297. Quit-claim of Roger Pichard, Lord of Stradewty, of the Manor of the More.

Let all present and future know that I Roger Pichard, Lord of Stradewy, have remised and quit-claimed to the Abbot and Convent of Reading,† and the monks dwelling at Leominster, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, that half mark which yearly I received from them for the Manor of la More. In witness, etc.

efforts were made to reduce the Britons the Lords Marchers viewed them with a degree of jealousy; they foresaw that the complete subjection of Wales would lead to a curtailment of their own authority, and therefore they did not always co-operate sincerely with the crown on these occasions." Duncumb, vol. i. p. 79-81.

* In the Isle of Anglesea, the residence of the Princes of North Wales till the death of Llewelyn the last prince in 1282.

† This abbey was founded by Hen. 1, as appears from the following Rolls of Parliament (Petitions) vol. ii. p. 43, No. 57, 4 Ed. 3, 1330. A petition from the abbot and convent of Reading, in which the charter of Hen. 3 is recited. Charter of King Henry. Know ye that King Henry, Grandsire of Henry our Grandsire, for the health of his soul, and of the souls of all his ancestors, built the Abbey of Reading, and gave to it all immunity and liberty which Royal power can confer upon any abbey.

Confirmation of Roger Pichard of the Manor of More.

Let all present and future know that I Roger Pichard of Stradewy have granted and confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of Reading all the manor of La More* in the liberty of Leominster, which they have of my fee,† as is contained in the charter which they have of the gift of John de Sancto Albino . . . . . and for which they gave to me 20 marks of silver, and agreed to pay me yearly half a mark of silver . . . . . In witness, etc.

Roger in this year was Sheriff, as appears from the following :—

Close Roll, 26 Hen. 3, part. 2. (No. 54) m. 10 dors.'

1241.—The King commands the Sheriff of Kent that he take and imprison certain persons (naming them), for being concerned in taking the King's beasts in the park of Croyndon, etc.

A similar order is given to the Sheriffs of other counties, among which appears :—

Hereford { Walter de Baskervill and Roger Pychard.

"When the lands of the conquered English were divided amongst the vassals of the Norman invader, he imposed upon them the obligation of supplying the crown with a certain number of Knights, specified in the enfeoffment. These Knights had allotments of land from the King's immediate tenants, and held of their several lords by homage, fealty, etc. Their lands were called fees, and composed the barony of the King's vassals. As in time it often became doubtful whether lands were held by knight's service, or some other tenure, it became necessary to take account from time to time. Inquisitions were accordingly held, and the barons returned to the King accounts of what they held.‡ When a tenancy in chief was forfeited, or escheated to the crown, the immediate sub-tenant became tenant-in-chief of the crown, as of the forfeited honour."§

* In addition to the hundreds in co. Hereford in Domesday, there were other districts, one called Terræ ad Leoffminstre. Duncombe, vol. i. p. 59. In a book of fees, Harl. MS. 5223, it is called Hund. of lommistria (Leominster). Under that heading, John de Sancto Albino holds in Multone of old feoff. 5th part of a fee by military service of Roger Pycharde and Roger of the Earl of Hereford . . . . . of that honor. "Miceltune is the ancient name for Middleton and named as being in Terræ ad Leoffminstre." Duncumb, vol. i. p. 64. "Middleton on the Hill lies within the Soc of Leominster, and the manorial history of the place corresponds with that of the borough. Moor Abbey was in 1670 the seat of John Waldron. The house exhibits no traces of ever having been appropriated to monastic purposes, although it is said that the remains of a chapel existed as late as the year 1800." Robinson's 'Mansions of Herefordshire,' under Middleton-on-the-Hill. This gift of the More to the Monks of Reading suggests a reason for the name Moor Abbey, it is not unlikely they built an Abbey on the site.

† A baronial estate, in ancient times, was distinguished by the different names of Baronia, Honor, Terra, Fœdum; the lordship of Brecknock is indiscriminately called Fœdum and Honor. Jones, vol. i. p. 123, *note*.

‡ The whole kingdom contained about 700 chief tenants, and 60,215 knights' fees. Hume, p. 49.

§ Sims' 'Manual for the Genealogist,' etc., pp. 38-9.

The Testa de Nevil gives information as to the knights' fees* in the time of Hen. 3 and Ed. 1, but quotes as far back as the Conquest. The following is from the printed work.

The Scutage in Co. Worcester.

Worcester, No. 184.

Peter de Santemar and Richard de Selleg collectors of an aid levied to marry Isabella the sister of our lord the King† to the Emperor of the Romans, in Co. Worcester, rendering an account for knights' fees in aforesaid Co., etc.

1235.—P. 41. Wigorn. The same (collectors) render account of 20s. for 3 parts of the fee of Henry de Ripeford of the barony of Rafe de Mortmar, and for 2 marks for 1 fee of Rafe de Sutinton of the same, and 1 mark for ½ fee of Robert Pipart of the barony of Roger Pichard.

Again—Worcester, p. 40. of Robert Pipart ½ mark for ½ fee in Kingtonǂ of the barony of R. Pichard.

Herefordshire. Hundred of Greytre.

1242.—27 Hen. 3. Page 63. No. 285. In town of Weston Bret§ is contained 2 hides which Matthew de Bret holds of Sir Roger Pichard by knight's service, and the same Roger Pichard of the honor of Brechinnot of old feoffment.‖

Hundred of Grimeswrosne.

P. 63. No. 287. Milo Pichard holds in the town of Standen 4 hides of Sir Roger Pichard, to wit of the honor of Wypreles, formerly of Walter Laci by knight's service of 1 fee.

Hundred of Stretford.

1242.—P. 64. No. 289. In Aumeley¶ is contained 4 hides which

* Every man possessed of a knight's fee was ordained (in the time of Hen. 2) to have for each fee a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield, and a lance; every free layman possessed of goods to the value of 16 marks was to be armed in like manner; every one that possessed 10 marks was obliged to have an iron gorget, a cap of iron, and a lance; all burgesses were to have a cap of iron, a lance, and a wambais, that is, a coat quilted with wool, tow, or such like material. Hume, p. 92.

† Hen. 3. His sister was married to the Emperor Frederick 2 about 1235. Seymour's 'Hist. Eng.,' vol. i. p. 454.

ǂ A parish 9¾ m. E. from Worcester.

§ In Blount's MS. at Belmont Priory, near Hereford, at p. 239 is this entry. Weston-subter-Penyard, Greytre. This town was anciently called Weston-Bret, from one Bret once owner, for thus it is recorded (quoting the above extract). Weston under Penyard is 2¼ m. E. S. E. from Ross. Amongst the manors in Herefordshire whose lords owed suit and service to the Court at Baili glâs in the Castle of Brecknock, in the time of the Duke of Buckingham (lord of Brecknock), is Woston Britt. Jones, vol. i. p. 346.

‖ Of old feoffment was of the time of Hen. 1, who died 1135; new feoffment after that date.

¶ A parish 5¼ miles W. from Weobley.

Roger Pichard holds for the fee of one knight of old feoffment of the heirship of Walter de Laci of the honor of Welbele.

Hundred of Brokesesse.

P. 64. No. 302. In Magene Album* are contained 2 hides which Isabella de Evereus holds of Roger Pichard by knight's service, and the same Roger of the honor of Welbele by an old feoffment.

P. 64. In Stanford† 1 hide for the 6th part of a fee which Walter de Stanford holds of Roger Pichard, and Roger Pichard of the honor of Welbeley of the same feoffment.

P. 65. No. 305. In Acle Pichard‡ 4 hides which Roger Pichard holds by knight's service for 2 parts of 1 fee by old feoffment of the honor of Welbel.

Hundred of Wulfeye.

P. 66. No. 309. In Hupton§ 1½ hide which Thomas de Hupton holds of Sir Roger Pichard by serjeanty of old feoffment.

P. 66. In Lastes|| 2 hides of which Hugo de Kylpec holds 1 by knight's service by old feoffment of the honor of Bonn, and Roger and John Francise hold the other hide for the 8th part of a knight's fee of Sir Roger Pichard of the honor of the Earl of Hereford.

Hundred of Welbbetr.

P. 66. No. 312. In Thurcleston¶ 4th part of a fee which Roger Pichard holds of Earl of Hereford of the honor of Kandicot.

* In parish of Bodenham. Duncumb, vol. ii. p. 51. Bodenham is 8½ miles N.N.E. from Hereford.

† Stanford (Bishop's), a parish 3½ miles S.E. by S. from Bromyard. King's Stanford, a township in the same parish, is bounded on E. by Suckley, on S. by Acton Beauchamp, both in co. Worcester, on W. by part of Bromyard, and on N. by Avonbury.

‡ Ocle Pichard, a parish 7½ miles N.E. by E. from Hereford. Duncumb says, vol. ii, p. 141, at the Norman Conquest it was granted to Roger de Laci, and his name is in the survey of Domesday.

§ In Domesday under Ulfei hundred is Upeton, modern Upton. Duncumb, vol. i. p. 63-4. Under Little Hereford, Robinson in his 'Mansions,' quotes from Blount's MS., "Upton now the property of William Lane, was anciently held by Roger Pychard."

|| Last, modern Laysters. Duncumb, vol. i. p. 64. Laysters is a parish 4 miles S.S.W. from Tenbury.

¶ Thurleston, probably "Turnaston, (or Thorneston), the manor was held under Talgarth." Robinson's 'Mansions,' under Turnaston. (See note to De Banco Roll of 1362 hereafter, where it is called Thurnston.) Robinson under Vowchurch, states, "From the orders of the Committee of Sequestration (Add. MS. 16,178), we learn that in 1645, Henry, Earl of Worcester, was fined for lands in Turnaston, etc., leased to James Parry, gent." See Pichard of Stradewy pedigree, for possessors of Stradewy after the Pichards, and the same appear also to have Turnaston. Turnaston is 10 miles E.S.E. from Hay.

Escheats, etc. Fees formerly of Walter de Laci.

P. 68. Roger Pichard holds in the town of Almeley one fee.*

The next Fine relates to Cowerne, where the different branches of Pichard held.

Fines. Hereford. File 226–250 (No. 234). 34 Hen. 3.

1249.—Between Ralph le Taylur and Emma his wife Demandants, and Roger Pichart, whom Roger son of Philip calls to warranty of 2 parts of half a virgate of land, except 17 acres and a half, and the half of one croft in Covere† (or Couere), also between same parties for various other lands in the same Town.

Roger's possessions are noticed also in Exchequer Subsidies, Hereford $\frac{11}{1}\frac{7}{}$ granted 34 Hen. 3 to marry the King's sister Lady Margaret.‡

1249.—Also in Thurcleston is contained the fourth part of one knight's fee Roger Pichard holds in capite of the Earl of Hereford.

Also in Magone, Ocle Pichard, Rubir, and Stanford W. . . .

1 fee Roger Pichard holds of the honor of Welbele. Some of this is quite illegible.

Roger certainly died before 1252, as then Roger, his son, is fined for respite of knighthood.

Fine Roll 37 H. 3, membrane 22.

1252.—Fine of gold. Roger Pichard, son of Roger Pichard, gives to the King six besants§ to have his knighthood respited, which he paid to Peter Chacepore, and he is quit.

* The barony of Pichard is spoken of about this time, and Roger is in several entries styled Sir Roger Pichard.

† Cowarne magna is bounded on the N. by Stoke Lacy, S.W. by Ocle Pichard, S. by Stretton Gransham (grandison), and on E. by Frome-Bishop. Duncumb, vol. ii. p. 96.

‡ It should be the King's daughter, not sister (the sister was Jane married to Alexander, King of Scots. Hume, p. 117.) Hume says, p. 125, In the year 1244, when Henry desired a supply from Parliament, the barons, complaining of the frequent breaches of the great charters, etc. demanded, in return, he should give them the nomination of the great justiciary, and of the chancellor, etc. The King, to satisfy them, would agree to nothing but a renewal of the charter, and a general permission to excommunicate all the violaters of it; and he received no supply, except a scutage of 20 shillings on each knight's fee for the marriage of his eldest daughter to the King of Scotland; a burden which was expressly annexed to their feudal tenures. Seymour says, in 'Hist. Eng.,' vol. i. p. 466, Henry being apprehensive of a war with Alexander, King of Scotland, who had secured several places on the borders of England, assembled an army and marched towards the north; but an embassy arrived with proposals for an accommodation. A match was concluded between Margaret daughter of Henry, and young Alexander, who repaired to York on a visit to the English monarch. The following day the marriage ceremony was performed. Alexander received a bond for 5000 marks, as the portion of his wife, with whom he returned to his own country.

§ Bisantia, Besants, or rather Byzants, from their having been coined at Byzantium during the time of the Christian emperors, were a gold coin of uncertain value. Jones, vol. i. p. 121.

1253.—Fine Roll 38 Hen. 3, m. 5.

Hereford. Roger Pichard gives to the King one mark for an assize of new disseisin to be taken before Master Simon de Wautton, and the Sheriff of Hereford is commanded, etc.

Coram Rege Roll 40 Hen. 3. (No. 102.) Memb. 14 dors.

1255.—Roger Pychard demands against John de Monmouth one hide of land and 50 acres of wood with appurts. in Thurkeleston as his right in capite. And John comes and says that he ought not to answer thereto because by his writ he demands the said land and wood as in Triuel,* and by his pleading demands the said land and wood in Thurkeleston and prays hearing of the writ. And because it appears in the writ that he demands the same land and wood in Triuel. It is considered that the said John go without a day. And Roger in mercy—

Memb. 31, Amerciaments. Hund' Webbetre.

Roger Pychard of Thurkleston for default 20s.

In the gifts to the Priory of Brecon, Matthie (Martha) is put as wife of Roger, and in the following Roll the mother of Roger is Matilda. Matthie and Matill may easily be mistaken one for the other. In Carte's papers (from which the name Matthie is taken) he makes Roger a witness to Mahil's charter, whereas by the Patent Roll 13 Hen. 4 it is William; this may be a second error. It is possible Matthie may have died early and Matill be Roger's second wife. It is not probable two Picards named Roger lived between 1226-52; Roger being of full age in 1252, was *born as early as* 1231.

[From 'Select Rolls appertaining to English and Irish Matters taken from the Archives of the Chapter House at Westminster.'] Printed by command of King Will. 4, 1834.

Lands of Rebels given to the Faithful in the time of King Henry 3 in divers counties of England.

1255-65, probable date.

Page 248. To Reginald the son of Peter the manor of Thurkelestone, which had belonged to Roger Picard, and the manor of Ocle and Almalegh, which Matilda, the mother of the said Roger, holds for her dower when it shall occur.

The date of this would be after 1255, as in the list the loss by John Pichard of his lands in Bradwerthin shortly follows (see under Pichards of Scethrog) and he did not succeed to them till that date. It was

* Abbey Dore was enriched by King John of all the land lying between the river Dore and the brook Trivel; this would point out the district, the name of the river being still preserved. Robinson's Mans. Heref., p. 1.

probably before the letter of safe conduct which follows. A Close Roll of 1294 to be noticed hereafter, shews that in 1277 the son of Roger was married to the daughter of Reginald son of Peter, the person to whom his forfeited lands were given, and that the lands of Roger were settled upon the son of Roger and his wife.

Patent Roll 50 Hen. 3, memb. 23.

1265.— For Conduct. { Roger Pichard hath the King's letters of conduct in coming to the Court of the King to treat with the King concerning his peace, staying there and returning for the space of three weeks from Easter next, so that to the King or any of his liege subjects he do no wrong.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, had deserted to the barons in 1264. Hume, p. 131. This safe conduct would be after the battle of Evesham in 1265, where Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the leader in the Barons' war, was slain, and the King re-occupied his throne. Hume says, p. 134, the "clemency of this victory was remarkable, no blood was shed on the scaffold, no attainders, except of the Montfort family, were carried into execution; and though a Parliament assembled at Winchester attainted all those who had borne arms against the King, easy compositions were made with them for their lands, and the highest sum levied on the most obnoxious offenders exceeded not five years' rent of their estate."

Assize Roll 4 Ed. 1 N 2 1 12. Memb. 6.

1275.—Roger Pichard of Almali and others summoned to shew their right to a certain free tenement in Almali. The jury find that Maschia, the mother of the said Roger, died seised of the aforesaid tenement, and that Roger entered as her son and heir. Here his mother is called Maschia, and in 1255-66 Matilda.

Before 1280.—Herbert Fitz Peter* gives a charter to the monks of Brecon, one of his witnesses was Sir Roger Pycard.—See Pat. Roll 13 Hen. 4.

1280.—Sir Roger Pichard is a witness of a gift to Brecon Priory by John Fitz Reginald,* who was brother to his son's wife.†

De Banco Roll (Mich. and All Souls) 12 Ed. 1, m. 77.

1283-4.—Hereford. Matilda, who was wife of Walter de Dunre, versus Roger Pychard and Joan his wife for the third part of a third part of 1 mess., 1 carucate of land, 2½ acres of meadow, and 2 marks

* See B. Newmarch Ped.

† Among Carte's papers is a confirmation about 1280, by John, son and heir of Reginald Fitz Peter, of the gift of his grandfather Peter Fitz Herbert, of the churches of Mara, Talgarth, Kethedyn, and Langelew, attested by Roger Pichard, John de Crofte, Sir John le Bret, Knt., Roger Gunter, and John Poleyn. Jones, vol. ii. p. 88.

and 4s. rent with the appurts. in Dunre. And also for the third part of a third part of 1 messuage, 2 carucates of land, 1 acre of meadow, and 30s. rent with the appurts. in Childeston; and the third part of 3s. rent with the appurts. in Little Satyngton as dower, etc. A day given till Hilary.

This is the first mention of Joan, wife of Roger. In the following Charter Roll Roger is called of Stredelly. In addition to the hundreds in Domesday, into which the county of Hereford was divided, other districts are mentioned, the title of one, 'Terra in Valle Stradelie.'*

Charter Roll 13 Ed. 1. No. 4.

1284.—Grant to Roger Pychard of Stredelly of free warren in his lands of Almaly and Ocle in Co. Hereford.

Sir Roger Pichard, Knt., is found in a register of Wormeleye Priory, and is also among the list of benefactors. The register is considered to be an original, as such registers generally are; at all events if a copy, it is a copy of the 14th century, and of course belonged to the monastery.

A Register of Wormeleye† Priory, or Pyon. Harl. MS. 3586.

1285 to 1298. Fo. 134. To all who shall see and hear this present writing, Roger Pychard lord of Straddewy, Richard Talbot, William de Ebroicis, John de St. Owen, Thomas de Chabbenore, Roger de Foxcote, Knights, William de Sarnefeld, John de la Hurste, Walter de Monytone, Henry de Lude, John son of Symon de Chabbenore, John le Brun of Chabbenore, Hugh Sponford, greeting in the Lord. Know that we have seen and heard that Robert Prior of Wormel' and the convent of the same place have presented to the church of Bylewe‡ Sir§ Richard de Monytone chaplain, whom Sir Richard de Swynefeld at that time bishop of Hereford admitted, and instituted him as rector in the aforesaid church of Bylewe in the month of July, A.D. 1285. And because we have seen the aforesaid with our own eyes, therefore we testify the more willingly and contentedly in this matter, and have affixed our seals at the instance

* Duncumb, vol. i. p. 59. Bacton, a parish in hund. of Webtree, 11½ m. S.W. by W. from Hereford, is in it. Duncumb, vol. i. p. 65. Thurcleston, owned by Roger, was in the hundred of Webtree, and hence probably he was called of Stredelly.

† Wormsley, a parish 3¼ m. S.E. by S. from Weobley. "As early as the reign of H. 3 (if not before), a Priory of Augustine Canons was established in this parish; Gilbert Talbot, lord of Credenhill, gave to the Priory about 5 E. 1. He was almost the founder of the priory, and was regarded as such by his descendant, George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who, at the dissolution, pleaded that Wormesley might be spared." Robinson's 'Mansions' under Wormesley.

‡ Evidently the same as Dylewe. Robinson in his 'Mansions' under Dilwyn says—"The chief lordship of this extensive parish (anciently called Dilewe) appears to have been in the hands of the Crown until it was bestowed by H. 3 on his son, Prince Edmund, who, in the year 1274, granted the manor and advowson to the Priory of Wormesley." Dilwyn is a parish 2½ m. N.E. by N. from Weobley.

§ The title 'Sir' was usually given in pre-reformation times to priests, it is frequently met with in the parish registers of the sixteenth century before the names of priests.

of the aforesaid Prior and convent, instigated by charity and for the health of our souls. (No date.)

No date is affixed to the following, but it must be after 1285, (as the entry is after the foregoing) and before 1298, when John Pichard had succeeded his father Roger.

Fo. 127^{b}. Know all present and to come that I Roger Pychard, lord of Stradewy and of Almaly, have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to God and the blessed Mary, and the church of St. Leonard of Worm' ( ) and to the prior and canons there serving God day and night, for ever, for the safety of my soul, etc., in free, pure, and perpetual alms, 16^{s} of rent to be received annually in the manor and parish of Almaly, of the tenements underwritten, namely, of a virgate of land with appurtenances which Roger de Lowgarston held in the parish of Almaly, 6^{s} 8^{d} on the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul. And of half a virgate of land with appurtenances which Walter de Buford held in the town of Wotton, which formerly belonged to Richard de la Hulle, 4^{s} 6$\frac{1}{4}^{d}$ at two terms of the year, namely, half on the feast of the blessed Michael and the other half on the annunciation of the blessed Virgin. And of half a virgate of land with appurtenances which William Faber held in the manor of Almaly, which formerly belonged to Hugh de Lantone, 2^{s} 5^{d} at the beforenamed terms. And of half a virgate of land with appurtenances, which Philip son of Rose held in the manor of Almaly of the same tenement, 2^{s} 4$\frac{3}{4}^{d}$ at the periods aforesaid.

To have and to hold all the aforesaid annual rent to the aforesaid Prior and Canons, and their successors, freely, wholly, truly, peaceably, and quit of all earthly service, as a free, pure, and perpetual alms. And I will and concede for me and my heirs, or my assigns, that the aforesaid [Prior] and Canons, and their successors, or their certain attornies, may distrain upon all the aforesaid tenements, whensoever it may be necessary, and upon all goods moveable and immoveable found therein, for the rent aforesaid, at the allotted periods.

Query if a leaf or more is not wanting here.

The next notice shews Roger to be the patron of Almaly Church.

1289.—From the 'Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, during parts of the years 1289 and 1290.' Printed for the Camden Society, 1855.

P. 219. The festival and Sunday of the Holy Trinity, May 28, found them at Almely. Procuration was obtained from the rector for the visitation of his church, of which the family of Pichard were patrons. Sir Roger Pichard, of Stradewy, Knight, gave it to Sir Roger de Weobley, in the year 1286 (note Reg. Cantil. f. 65^{b}). Its annual value was £16 13s. 4d. (note Tax P. Nichol, p. 159^{b}.)

Fines—File 101 to 125 (No. 114) 19 Ed. 1. Hereford.

1290.—Between Philip ap Houwel Plt. and John Pichard Def. of one acre of land in the town of St. Michael, and the advowson of the church of the same town, and the advowson of the chapel of Brimleye. Whereupon, etc., to wit, that said John acknowledged the aforesaid land and advowsons to be the right of the same Philip, to hold to the same Philip and his heirs for ever. And for such acknowledgment, etc., said Philip gave to said John one sparrow-hawk.

If this was John Pichard of Stradewy, he must have had some property in his father's lifetime. St. Michael may be the church of Cwmdu in Brecknockshire, but the chapel of Brimleye has not been identified.* The next is from Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 16,560, (and is no doubt correct, as it is known that Roger was son of John Pichard, from Inq. p.m. 34 Ed. 1, and the names of Howell and Pichard being the same as in the foregoing almost proves that it belongs to the Stradewy Pichards. Delmaly may be Almeley, the Domesday name was Elmelie. Duncumb, vol. i. p. 61.)

Ed. 1. Hereford Concerning Dower. { Katherine, who was the wife of John Pichard demands against Philip Abhowel the third part of one messuage and 20 solidates of rent in Great Holchurche, near Delmaly, as dower, etc.

Philip calls to warrant Roger, son of John Pichard.

Assize Roll 20 Ed. 1. M 2 20 { 2. Hereford, m. 26. In the octave of the Holy Trinity.

1291.—Giles Dun and Matilda his wife demand against Roger Pichard and Joan his wife the third part of two messuages, one carucate, and two virgates of land, five acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, and five marks of rent with the appurtenances in Dunre† and Childeston as the dower of the same Matilda of the endowment of Walter de Dunre, her first husband, etc.

And Roger and Joan come and say that the said tenements belonged

* In the Household Roll of Bp. Swinfield in 1289, p. 218, is the following notice of Sir Philip ap Howel—"Saturday, May 27, was spent at Kington. The Bishop visited the church, which was in the deanery of Weobley; and they took up their quarters, by invitation, at Hergast (Hargest) the residence of a Sir Philip ap Howel (Powell). Hargest Court stood, and continues to stand, about 1½ m. from the town, on an elevated spot, on the northern bank of the Arrow." Kington is a parish 19 m. W.N.W. from Hereford, comprising the market town of Kington, and township of Both-Hergests, etc.; the living is a vicarage with the curacies of Brilley, Huntington, and Michaelchurch; the church dedicated to St. Michael is an ancient structure. (Brilly may have been formerly Brimley.)

† Dinedor, anciently Dunre, gave its name to a hundred in Domesday, but is now included in Webtree hund. Robinson's 'Mansions' under Dinedor; a parish 4½ m. S.E. by S. from Hereford.

to one John de Turbervile, formerly the husband of the said Joan, who died seised thereof, after whose death the said Walter de Dunre entered into the same and held them, for which she demanded the said tenements against the said Walter before the Justices of the Bench as her dower, by the King's writ—the said Walter returned to her the said tenements, etc.

And Giles and Matilda say that she ought to have her dower, for said Walter her former husband was seised of said ten'ts before said John de Turbervile was seised in the same, etc.

Further Pleadings. When a day was given before the Justices Itinerant at Lychefield (Stafford) in octave of St. Hilary.

1292.—Assize Roll, Stafford, 21 Ed. 1. Memb. 45. At Lychefeld in Octave St. Hilary. Hereford. Rich[d] de Webbeleye, Attorney of Roger Pychard and Joan his wife against Giles Dun and Matilda his wife, of plea of dower. Adjourned to Easter at Westminster.

The following from the same Assize Roll confirms the relationship of the Stradewy and Staundon Pichards. Referring back to the *Testa de Nevil* in 1242, Milo Pichard is there stated to hold Staundon of Sir Roger Pichard, therefore Roger's demand, as under, is not unfounded. Milo was son of Roger, and grandson of Milo, both of Staundon; see under that head (1292).

20 Ed. 1 M 2 20 2. Hereford (membrane 1 dors[o]).

In the Octave of the Holy Trinity.

1292.—Roger, the son of Roger Pychard, demands against Milo Pychard Fifty shillings rent with the appurtenances in Standon,* Lecton,† and Schlctinton as his right, and in which the same Milo hath no entry except through Roger the son of Milo, who thereof unjustly and without judgment disseised the aforesaid Roger the son of Roger.

And Milo comes and defends his right and says that the aforesaid Milo, father of the aforesaid Roger, died seised of the aforesaid rent in his demesne as of fee, after whose death the aforesaid Roger the son of Milo entered upon the same rent as his son and heir, and held it without any change of his estate during his life and died seised thereof in his demesne as of fee. Wherefore he says that the aforesaid Roger the son of Milo never disseised the aforesaid Roger the son of Roger, and of this he puts himself upon the country, etc.

And Roger the son of Roger says that the aforesaid Roger the son of

* 8¾ m. W.N.W. from Hereford, Staunton-upon-Wye.
† Letton, a parish 6¾ m. S.W. by W. from Weobley.

Milo enfeoffed him of the aforesaid rent, and put him in full seisin thereof by one Adam le Clerk, who took the fealty of the tenants of that rent and also the same rent for a long time in his name, and so was thereof seised of that rent until the aforesaid Roger the son of Milo unjustly disseised him thereof. And therefore he prays that it may be enquired of by the country, etc. And Milo does the like. Therefore let a jury be made, etc.

Afterwards they agree—And the aforesaid Milo gives half a mark for the license of agreement by the pledge of the aforesaid Roger. And the agreement is this, that the aforesaid Roger acknowledges the aforesaid rent to be the right of the aforesaid Milo and the same remised and quit-claimed to him for himself and his heirs to the aforesaid Milo and his heirs for ever. And for this the aforesaid Milo granted to the aforesaid Roger half of the aforesaid rent, to be received annually of John Broch and Thomas his son during the life of the same Roger. And after the death of the same Roger the aforesaid rent is wholly to revert to the aforesaid Milo and his heirs, etc.

Thus Staundon is finally settled on Milo Pichard of Staundon. memb. 3 dors', Roger Pychard of Stradeway acknowledges that he owes the Executors of Geoffrey de Erscar, etc.

Roger Pychard, being summoned in a wrong name, no doubt escapes from participating in penalties inflicted on the lord of Brecknock (the Earl of Hereford).

Rolls of Parliament, Vol. 1, page 70. A.D. 1291. 20 Ed. 1.

The Lord the King on complaint of Humphrey* de Bohun† Earl of Hereford and Essex understands that Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloster and Hertford and others men of the same Earl of Gloster of Morgannon entered the land of said Earl of Hereford of Brekennouk with force and arms and committed homicides and depredations within churches and without burnings and other enormities to the said Earl of Hereford and his men in his said land of Brekennouk, etc.

Great Plea betn the Earls of Gloster and Hereford at Bergeveney.

The King appointed the Bishop of Ely and others to hear such complaints, etc.

* See Ped. B. New.

† Edw. 1 went to Scotland with a great army, to extort homage from that kingdom. Baliol, Bruce and others were competitors for the Crown, and referred their claim to Edward; all now, acknowledging him as liege lord. After this he went southwards for his mother's funeral, and to compose some differences which had arisen among his principal nobility. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, the greatest baron of the kingdom, had espoused the King's daughter, and being elated by that alliance, and still more by his own power, which he thought set him above the laws, he permitted his bailiffs and vassals to commit violence on the lands of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who retaliated the injury by like violence. But this was not a reign in which such illegal proceedings could pass with impunity. Edward procured a sentence against the two Earls, committed them both to prison, and would not restore them to their liberty till he had exacted a fine of 1000 marks from Hereford, and one of 10,000 from his son-in-law. Hume, pp. 142-3.

The King directed that certain persons—including Roger de Pycheworth—should come before the said Bishop and his companions at Brakennouk, etc.

P. 71. And likewise Roger de Pycheworth does not come, and it is proved that there is no one in those parts having such a name. Therefore nothing from him or his land, but a certain Roger Pychard comes from whom likewise nothing because it appears to the Court that he comes without warrant.

It is considered the same Earl be committed to gaol.

And his Liberty of Brakennok be taken into the hands of the Lord the King, etc.

1294.—See Staundon Pichards hereafter.

Roger Pichard settles his lands on his son John as seen in the

Close Roll 22 Ed. 1, memb. 7 dors'.

1294.—Be it remembered that Roger Pichard of Straddewy in presence of the King at Wautham on the 15th day of September acknowledged the writing which follows—viz.: "To all Christian people, etc., Roger Pichard of Straddewy sends greeting. Know that I have covenanted with Sir Reginald the son of Peter that I cannot alienate my manors of Straddewy, Thurcleston, Almalie, Oklie, and Saint Aluse,* nor any lands to which by the decease of my ancestors I have succeeded, from John Pichard my first born son and heir, or from his heirs by Katherine the daughter of Reginald,† the son of Peter, the wife of the aforesaid John begotten by reason of the marriage between the aforesaid John and Katherine, unless it shall be to deliver me from prison or de Judaismo—or from poverty, which God forbid—and this by the counsel and view of the

* The name cannot now be met with, but on the opposite side of the Usk to Tretower (Straddewy) Castle is the parish of Llangynidr. Jones, under Llangynidr, vol. iii. says, "The living is called in Pope Nicholas's taxation Egluseyll, estimated at £4 6s. 8d., tenths 8s. 8d. In the margin 'R. O. R. Pich.,' *i.e.*, Rotulus originalis (possessionum) Rogeri Pichard. This parish is sometimes called Eglwys vesey, Llangynidr cum Eglwys vesey, and Eglwys iail. With the first and second I do not intermeddle, but the last is easily understood, the church is so called from its situation upon the brook, Yail or Iail (from Hu-al, swift water), and though nothing is known of the patron saint to whom the appellation of Eglws vesey or Llangynidr cum Eglwys vesey alludes, it is not improbable there was a chapel in this parish so called, as they have a field in the valley of Crawnon, called Waun y capel, where tradition says (as the name imports) there was formerly a chapel." "The taxation of Pope Nicholas was made 1292 for the subsidy of a tenth to assist Ed. 1 in an expedition to the Holy Land," Duncumb, vol. i. p. 420. This was nearly the date of the Close Roll, and the manor of St. Aluse will probably give the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, and from whom the parish was named. John Pichard, in his charter of the twelfth century to Brecon Priory, alludes to confirming eight acres at St. Elmeham or Elmehe which his men gave to the priory in consecration of the cemetery of St. Elmehe. Where the cemetery was probably also stood the traditionary chapel mentioned by Jones.

† See Ped. B. New.

aforesaid Reginald and his friends, etc. Dated at Chester on Friday next before the feast of Saint Margaret the Virgin in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Henry."

Roger is now summoned to attend the King beyond the seas; by the note is seen what stirring times these must have been for him, owing to the conduct of the Earl of Hereford, Lord of Brecknock.*

Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Palgrave. Printed by command of Geo. 4.

1297.—Pichard, Roger (Rogerus Pichard), returned from the co. of Hereford as holding lands, etc., and as such summoned under the general writ to perform military service in person with horses and arms, etc., in parts beyond the seas. Muster at London on Sunday next after the octave of St. John the Baptist 7 July 25 Ed. 1. P. 286. No. 15.

1297.—Roger Pichard—ordered to raise 50 men from the lordship of

* "Edward 1 assembled in 1297 on the sea coast an army, which he purposed to send over to Gascony, while he himself should make an impression on the side of Flanders; and he intended to put these forces under the command of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, the Constable, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, the Mareschal of England. But these two powerful Earls refused to execute his commands, and affirmed that they were only obliged by their office to attend his person in the wars. A violent altercation ensued, and the King, in the height of his passion, addressing himself to the Constable, exclaimed, Sir Earl, by God, you shall either go or hang. By God, Sir King, replied Hereford, I will neither go nor hang. And he immediately departed, with the Mareschal, and above thirty other considerable barons. Upon this the King laid aside the project to Guienne, and assembled the forces he himself purposed to transport into Flanders. But the two Earls, pretending that none of their ancestors had ever served in that country, refused to perform the duty of their office in mustering the army. The King instead of attainting the Earls, who possessed their dignities by hereditary right, appointed Thos. de Berkeley and Geoffrey de Geyneville to act as Constable and Mareschal. The two great Earls dared not break out in open violence, but framed a remonstrance, which was delivered to the King at Winchelsea, when he was ready to embark for Flanders. But they, with the barons of their party, resolved to take advantage of Edward's absence and to obtain an assent to their demands. When summoned to attend the parliament in London, they came with a great body of cavalry and infantry; and before they would enter the city, required that the gates should be put into their custody. The primate advised the council to comply; and thus they became masters of the young prince, and of the resolutions of parliament. Their demands, however, were moderate, they only required the two charters should receive a solemn confirmation, that a clause should be added to secure the nation for ever against all impositions and taxes without consent of parliament; and that they themselves and their adherents, who had refused to attend the King into Flanders, should be pardoned for the offence, and should be again received into favour. The charters were sent over to the King in Flanders, to be there confirmed by him, and he was at last obliged, after many internal struggles, to affix his seal to them, as also to the clause bereaving him of the power of imposing arbitrary taxes. Thus, after the contests of near a whole century, the Great Charter was finally established, and the English nation have the honour of extorting, by their perseverance, this concession from the ablest, the most warlike, and the most ambitious of all their princes. It is computed, that above thirty confirmations of the charter were at different times required of several kings, and granted by them, in full parliament. We find, that though arbitrary practices often prevailed, the validity of the great charter was never afterwards formally disputed."—Hume, pp. 150-1.

"Stradewy." Writ tested at Westminster 13 July, 25 E. 1. P. 294. No. 22.

Whether Roger was slain in these wars is not known, but by April in the following year we find his son and heir, John, in possession.

Charter Rolls. 26 Ed. 1, 5th April. No. 10.

1298.—Grant to John Pychard of Straddewy to have a market every week on Wednesday at his manor of Straddewy in the cantred of Talgarth, and a fair there every year for four days.

1300.—Assize Roll, 29 Ed. 1 $\left.\begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \\ 11 \end{matrix}\right\} 3$ m. 14 d'.

Joan, who was the wife of Roger Pichard of Straddewy, for having disseised Master Stephen de Kynardsley of a free tenement in Almaly. (M. 15 d' same entry.)

1301.—Assize Roll, 30 Ed. 1 $\left.\begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \\ 12 \end{matrix}\right\} 2$ m. 17, same entry again repeated.

In 1302 Ralph Bluet is found in Thurcleston with the exact quantity of land Roger Pichard had in 1242. As in 1308 his wife Amicia and himself are possessors of Almaly, after the death of John Pichard, it is to be supposed Thurcleston was given to Ralph Bluet by John Pichard, on his marriage with his daughter.

Subsidy, Heref. 31 Ed. 1 $\frac{117}{3}$.

Rolls of Knights' Fees. Grant to our Lord the King to marry his eldest Daughter.

Hundred of Webbetree.

1302.—Of Ralph Bluet for the fourth part of a fee at Thurcleston which is held of the Earl of Hereford } 10s.

1303-6.—Assize Roll, 32-5 Ed. 1 $\left.\begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \\ 12 \end{matrix}\right\} 6$ m. 46 d'.

Stephen Kyndersley and his pledges in mercy 40d. in the suit between himself and Joan, who was the wife of Roger Pichard.

John Pichard only possessed his property a few years, as an inquisition testifies. The document is in a very bad state, scarcely legible, the words in italics are doubtful, others entirely gone, it names the Castle of Straddewy, and this name for the castle, lost for centuries, is now brought to light. The modern name is Tretower Castle.*

* Jones, vol. iii. p. 503, says, speaking of Tretower, "It appears to me the tower now standing (1805) is the remains of the keep, though that at Tretower was never very strong or defensible for a long time: King calls this building Three Torr; this, be it known to the reader, is not Welsh; three tories, or, at least, stories, which he says this tower contained, would be better

Inquisition post mortem 34 Ed. 1, No 14, taken upon death of John Pycard.

Straddewy.

1305.—The Jurors say that said John Pychard held in his demesne as of fee at the day of his death the manor of Straddewy . . . . of Lord John* . . . . . *son of Reginald* by knights' service, to wit of finding three men with horses *equipped* during the time of war in Wales for forty days at his own charges at the castle of Blaynleveny, and they say that the Castle of Straddewy is worth nothing per annum beyond reprisals. And they say that there is there one . . . . which is worth per annum in all issues. . . . . And there is there . . . . 300 acres of land, worth yearly 50s. at per acre 2d. . . . . And there is a certain pasture worth yearly . . . . And there are 200 acres of wood the profit of which is worth yearly 4 . . . . A mill and another fulling mill worth yearly 40d. And there are *fifty-three* freeholders . . . . rent 16s. payable at the feasts of St. Michael and the Annunciation of the blessed Mary. And there are 20 . . . . Welsh who render yearly 37s. 2½d., namely at the feast of St. Andrew 26s. 8½d. and at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord . . . . there are 26 customary tenants who render yearly 43s. 2½d. at two terms. They say also that the said perquisites of the said tenants are worth yearly 40s. And they say that Roger, son of John Pichard, is his next heir, and was of the age of fifteen years on Palm Sunday last past. In witness, etc. Total £17. 9s.

Another writ afterwards issued to the Escheator, stating that John Pychard held of the King, at his death, in the manor of Lugwardyn five solidates of rent by the service of making two appearances yearly at the Court of Lugwardyn. Yet as We (the King) understand that the said manor is in our hands by reason of the fatuity of Robert Walrand We command that you enquire whether the said manor is in our hands by reason of such fatuity, etc.

The Jurors (on the Inquest) say, that the Lord Henry, King of England, father of the now King, enfeoffed Lord Edmund his son of the manor of Lugwardyn. To hold of the said King to the said Edmund for ever. And they say that said Edmund enfeoffed Robert Walrand . . . . of the aforesaid manor, etc.

Johanna widow of Roger Pichard had Almaly for her dower, as will appear by the fine of 1308. The succeeding Close Roll relates to her.

Close Roll, 34 Ed. 1, memb. 5.

1306.—The King to the Sheriff of Hereford greeting. Whereas we are

English, more intelligible and more descriptive; the name of the castle is lost, and it has for centuries been described by the town or village surrounding it, Tretwr or Tre'r twr, the town of the tower. It seems to me since the conquest to have been the castellated mansion of the Picards or Pichards, while they continued to be lords of part of Ystradyw."

* His brother-in-law.—See B. New. Ped.

informed by inquisition that two messuages in Almalie which David le Smythesone of Almalie, who was outlawed for felony, held, remain in our hands, and that the said David held the said messuages of Johanna, formerly the wife of Roger Pycard, We command you to deliver full seisin of the aforesaid messuages to the said Johanna. Witness, etc., 24 Oct.

Roger, the son of John Pichard, aged 15 in 1305, must have soon died, as we hear no more of him; the next fine relates to Peter, a son of Roger of Stradewy; Joan, widow of Roger, is alive, and Amicia Bluet must have been a Pichard, and sister of Roger aged 15 at the death of his father; in 1294, Roger, her grandfather, confirmed a settlement of all his lands inherited from his ancestors upon the heirs of his son John, through his marriage with the daughter of Lord Reginald Fitz Peter; Almaly was evidently hers, and she gives this up to Peter, her uncle, unless he die childless, when it comes again to Amicia. Peter and his descendants will be found long after at Almaly, and he is now the representative of the Straddewy Pichards, although the property of Stradewy, etc., remains with the Bloets.

Feet of Fines Ed. 2. Hereford. (File 1 to 25.) No. 8. 2 Ed. 2.

1308.—Between Peter son of Roger Pychard of Straddewy Plaintiff, and Ralph Bluet and Amicia his wife Defendants, of the manor of Almaly* with the appurts., and the advowson of the church of the said manor. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit that the aforesaid Peter acknowledged the said manor and advowson to be the right of the said Amicia, And for this acknowledgment, etc., the same Ralph and Amicia granted to the said Peter the said manor and advowson which Joan, who had been the wife of Roger Pychard, held in dower of the inheritance of the said Amicia on the day on which this agreement was made, and which after the decease of same Joan to the said Ralph and Amicia and the heirs of the same Amicia ought to revert, after the decease of the said Joan wholly to remain to the said Peter and the heirs of his body, To be held of the said Ralph and Amicia and the heirs of the said Amicia for ever, Rendering yearly one rose for all services, etc. . . . . And if it shall happen that the said Peter die without heirs of his body, then after the decease of the said Peter, the aforesaid manor and advowson wholly shall revert to the said Ralph and Amicia and the heirs of the said Amicia, quit of other heirs of the said Peter, To be held of the chief lords of that fee by the services which to the same belong for ever. And this agreement was made in the presence of the said Joan, and she did fealty to the said Peter in the said Court. Hereford.

* The view from the churchyard at Almaly is magnificent; looking southwards, on the left are the wooded heights above Garnons, the mansion of Sir Henry Cotterell; to the right lies Moccas Court, the seat of Sir George Cornewall, with its hilly park, a continuation of the hills of Bredwardine, and these hills are backed by the Black Mountains; in the centre a plain stretches down towards the mountains round Abergavenny, lying to the right in the far distance.

Stradewy Castle with outworks.

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Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Sir Francis Palgrave. By command of Wm. 4, 1834.

1316.—Pichard, Joan, (Johanna Pychard), certified pursuant to writ dated at Clipston, 5 March, as holding the Township of Almalie in the county of Hereford, 9 Ed. 2. (Part 2, p. 365. No. 2.)

The descendants of Amicia Bloet will now be noticed, and afterwards Peter Pichard and his heirs.

De Banco Roll, 18 Ed. 2. Trinity, m. 138 dors'.

1324.—Stephen Pusie and Amicia his wife appear against Katherine formerly wife of John Pichard, of a plea that she made waste, sale, and destruction of the lands, houses, woods, and gardens which she holds as the dower of inheritance of the said Amicia in Thurkleston to the damage of said Amicia, etc. Hereford.

Amicia Pusie is evidently related to the Pichards, and claims the inheritance of this land; she may be a daughter of Amicia and Ralph Bluet; by a reference hereafter 1345, Amicia Bluet is shewn to be then alive.

Assize Roll, divers Counties, 13 Ed. 3. N 2 21 } 2 27.

Assize at Hereford, 8 Ed. 3, m. 54 d'.

1334.—The assize considered if Thomas Brayn, Alicia formerly wife of Robt. le Chamberleyn, and John son of Robert le Chamberleyn, disseised Isabella daughter of Katherine Pychard of her freehold in Great Martleye,* and she complains that they disseised her of three acres of meadow, with appurtenances, etc. And Thomas and the others do not come, etc. The Recognizors say that said Thomas, and Alice, and John disseised said Isabella of the tenements in question. It is considered that same Isabella recover seisin of said tenements and her damages 40s. And said Thomas and others in mercy, etc. And upon this said Isabella gratuitously remitted to them the damages, etc.

By this it is seen Catherine Pichard had a daughter Isabella, as well as Amicia Bluett. Amicia Bluet is found with land in Thurcleston, 1346, as Ralph her husband was in 1302.

Book of Aids, No. 3. 20 Ed. 3. Hereford p. 130.

1346.—And for 10s. received of Amicia Bluet for the fourth part of a Fee in Thurcleston which Ralph Bluet lately held of the same Earl.

* Much Marcle is a parish in hundred Greytree, 5 miles S.W. by W. from Ledbury, "called Magna Marcley in Robinson's Mansions (in a note), under Much Marcle." Nash under Marteleye, Worcester, says, called also Mercelei. Duncumb, vol. i. p. 62, gives Merchelai as the Domesday name of Marcle parva.

This is the exact quantity Roger Pichard held in 1249.

1351.—At this date, Ocle Pichard passed from Amicia Bluet, the descendant of the Stradewy Pichards, to the Clanowes, as appears in

Common Pleas, De Banco Roll, Trin. 25 Ed. 3, m. 64.

Phillipp de Clannowe enters his plea against John de Clannowe and Matilda his wife for one messuage, 80 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 20s. rent with the appurts. in Oclepichard.

The said John and Matilda appear and call to warranty Amicia Bluet, summoned in the county of Hereford, by reason of the lands and tenements which she held in the marches of Wales, adjoining to the County of Hereford. To have a day from the feast of St. Mark in 15 days.

Mich. 25 Ed. 3, m. 258 d'.—Amicia Bluet being duly summoned fails to appear, therefore another day appointed by Easter next.

At this date if a party who had held land failed to appear to a summons respecting the ownership, it was proof they had given up possession of it.

De Banco Roll, Mich. 36 Ed. 3, m. 299.

1362.—John Poyntz and Margery his wife sue Philippa,* late wife of Roger Mortimer, lord of Blaynlevny, for one third of manor of Stradewy and Egleshelgh† as dower of Margery formerly wife of Ralph Bluet. The Bishop of Winchester had been given the oversight of Blaynlevny for eight years, during the minority of the heir of Roger Mortimer. Philippa says the cause ought not to be taken into this court as the lordship of Blaynlevny belongs to her.

This proves a second Ralph Bluet owned Stradewy, with a wife Margery, who has for her second husband John Poyntz. From the Scotch Rolls, p. 332, Ralph Bluet is living 1355, when he was commissioned to raise troops in Stradewy, etc., Ewyas and Bulk y denas. In 1346 (see Book of Aids, 20 Ed. 3), Amicia Bluet paid in Thurcleston for what Ralph Bluet formerly held, therefore the Ralph of 1355 would be their son or successor. This second Ralph had two wives, the name of the first is not known; by her he had a son John, who died before him; by the second, Margaret, he had no offspring; she died 1377 (Esc. 51. Ed. 3, 1^{b} No. 4), holding Thurnston in dower, the reversion of which was in Elizabeth, daughter of John, and grand-daughter of Ralph. This Elizabeth is doubtless the one named in the following patent roll as heir of the Walter Bloet, who lived in the time of Hen. 3.

Patent Roll, 1 Hen. 4, part 5, memb. 25.

1399.—The King to all, etc. We have inspected the charter of our Lord Henry formerly King of England in these words, Henry by the grace of God, etc. Know ye that we have granted to Walter Bloet the town of

* See Ped. B. Newmarch. † Egluseyll or St. Aluse.

Interior of the door-way to the Soldiers' Hall, Stradewy Castle.

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Ragalan which Sir Richard, the son of Earl Gilbert, gave to him by the service of one Welsh knight's fee, etc.

We have inspected also the charter of the Lord Edward, formerly King, in these words, Edward, etc., Know ye that we have granted and confirmed to John Pychard of Straddewy one market every week on Wednesday at his manor of Straddewy in the cantred of Talgarth, and a fair there yearly to continue four days to wit, on the Eve and the day of St. Margaret and two days following. Dated 5th April, 26th year of our reign. We, the aforesaid grant and confirmations having ratified and confirmed for Us and our heirs as much as in us is, do accept and approve and to James de Berkeley, knight, and Elizabeth* his wife, cousin and heir of the aforesaid Walter Bloet and John Pychard as it is said by the tenor of these presents, Do confirm as the Charters aforesaid reasonably testify. Witness the King at Westminster the 15th day of December.

"In 1403† Sir James Berkeley was commanded by Hen. 4 to fortify his Castle of Trêtower against Owen Glendwr, by whom it was, notwithstanding, partially demolished; and, at present, there are in some of the remaining walls several parts which appear to have undergone repairs, probably at the time here alluded to, as they display evident marks of haste in the execution of the work, some of the ancient ornamental carving having been walled up."

Photographs are given of the Soldiers' Hall, Tretower, close to the ruined castle, and the entrance doorway. These would be probably erected when Sir James Berkeley was ordered to fortify against Owen Glyndwr.‡

We now return to the Head of the Straddewy, or elder line, Peter Pichard of Almaly.

Assize Roll, 14 Ed. 2, N $\frac{2}{17}$ 1. Memb. 15. (Divers Counties).

1320.—Hereford. Walter le Yonge of Almalye Plaintiff, against Joan, who had been the wife of Roger Pychard, and Peter son of the said Joan, of a plea of assize of new disseisin, etc. The assize considered (m. 31 dors', Hereford), whether Walter le Yonge of Almaly unjustly constructed a certain pool in Almaly to the injury of the freehold of Peter Pychard in the same town. And thereupon the said Peter complains that where he used to have a way from his messuage in the said town hard and dry for going and returning, and driving his cattle, corn, and manure with carts

* Under Tretower in Lewis's Dict. "By the marriage of Elizabeth, only dau. and heiress of Sir John Bloet, it passed to Sir James Berkeley, second son of Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire." By reference to Burke's Peerage, their son succeeded as sixth Earl of Berkeley.

† Lewis's Dict. under Tretower.

‡ Tretower Castle with the manor attached was granted by Ed. 4 to his favourite the first William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, from whom they descended with the other possessions in this country to the Dukes of Beaufort.—Jones, vol. iii. p. 503.

unto his lands in the fields of the said town, the said Walter constructed the said pool so that that way, by the retention of the water there, is so inundated that he cannot go that way to drive or carry without danger of drowning, but is obliged to go round by two leagues, and also on account of the said pool the water there, which in the time of summer used to flow to his meadows in the same town to moisten them, is retained so that those meadows are dried up, by which the said Peter the profit of his meadow to the extent of five cartloads of hay loses yearly, by reason of the injury aforesaid.

And the aforesaid Walter appears personally, and says that the said Peter unjustly complains, etc., because he says that he hath no freehold in the same town to which the said way belongs, whereupon he prays judgment, etc. And if proved to the contrary, then he says that the said pool is not to the injury of the freehold of the said Peter. And of this he puts himself upon the assize, etc. And the said Peter likewise, etc. Therefore let an assize be taken.

The jurors say upon their oath that the said Peter hath a freehold in the aforesaid town to which the said way belongs for going, driving, and carrying. And they say that the said Walter constructed the said pool to the injury of the freehold of the said Peter, so that the said way by the retention of the water is inundated to the damage of said Peter of sixpence, and as to the said meadows they say that by reason of the said pool the said meadows are dried up to the damage of said Peter of one penny. Therefore it is considered that the said injury be removed at the cost of said Walter, so that said Peter may have his way as he used to have and the moistening of his meadows, and that he recover his damages as aforesaid. And the said Walter in mercy, etc. Damages, 7d.

Hereford. Walter le Yonge of Almalye, who brought a writ of assize against Joan, formerly wife of Roger Pychard, and Peter son of same Joan, for constructing a pool in Almalye to the injury of his freehold in said town, is not present. Therefore said Joan and Peter go without a day. And said Walter and his pledge to prosecute in mercy, to wit, Reginald le Porter and Richard le Clerk of Bysshopeston.

Peter Pychard is now found among the rebels; this would be after the battle of Boroughbridge, which took place 1322, when the Earl of Hereford was slain.

Assize Rolls (divers Counties), Inquisitions to inquire concerning rebels, 17 Ed. 2, No. 44. m. 6.

1323.—Hereford. The Jury of divers hundreds present that Peter Pichard and others were adherents to Roger Mortmar riding and going to Gloucester,* fined 5 marks.

* This war arose from the hatred entertained to the De Spensers, the King's favourites. Edward 2nd had married the younger Spenser to his niece, one of the coheirs of the Earl of

The Soldiers' Hall, Stradewy Castle.

Assize Roll 6 Ed. 3. M 2 22 } 3. Hereford.

1332.—Essoins taken at Hereford before the Justices of Assize in the county of Hereford on Monday the morrow of Easter in the 6th year of Ed. 3.

Memb. 1.—John de Wormeton and Alice his wife, who brought a writ of new disseisin against Peter Pychard and others for a tenement in Almaleye, Uppecote, and Kynardesleye, are not present. Therefore they and their pledges in mercy, etc.

The next roll gives the wife of Peter.

Assize Roll (divers Counties), 13 Ed. 3. N 2 21 } 2 27

Assize at Hereford, 8 Ed. 3.

1334.—M. 52 d', Hereford. Adam Lucas against William Devereus and Peter Pychard and Matilda his wife of a plea of new disseisin.

Assize Roll (divers Counties), 13 Ed. 3. N 2 21 } 2 27

1336.—Hereford, 11 Ed. 3, m. 47, respecting Peter Pichard in Almaly. See under this date Staundon Pichards.

Gloucester; he had inherited great possessions through her in the marches of Wales, and being desirous of more, is said to have committed injustice on the barons of Audley and Ammori, who also had married two sisters of the same family. Willm. de Braouse, Lord of Gower, a baron in that neighbourhood, had made a settlement of his estate on John de Mowbray, his son-in-law, and in case of failure of that nobleman and his issue, had substituted the Earl of Hereford in the succession of the barony of Gower. Mowbray, on the decease of his father-in-law, entered on the estate without the formality of taking livery and seisin from the Crown; but Spenser persuaded the King to put in execution the rigour of the feudal law, to seize Gower as escheated to the Crown, and to confer it on him. This transaction immediately excited a civil war in the kingdom. The Earls of Lancaster and Hereford flew to arms, Audley and Ammori joined them, the two Rogers de Mortimer and Roger de Clifford with many others. They sent a message to the King requiring him to dismiss or confine the younger Spenser, and menacing him, in case of refusal, with renouncing their allegiance. They scarcely waited for an answer, but attacked the possessions and servants of Spenser and marched to London with all their forces, gave in a charge to Parliament against the Spensers, and procured by violence a sentence of attainder and perpetual exile against Spenser and his father, after which they separated to their several castles, as they thought in security, and disbanded their army. When opportunity offered, Edward recalled the Spensers, and attacked his enemies. In 1322, he took his army to the marches of Wales, the chief seat of the power of his enemies, the castles of many of the barons were seized, and their persons committed to custody. Lancaster summoned his vassals and retainers, declared his alliance with Scotland, and being joined by the Earl of Hereford advanced against the King, who had an army of 30,000, and was superior to his enemies. Lancaster fled with his army to the north, he was repulsed at Boroughbridge, where the Earl of Hereford was killed, and the whole army of the rebels disconcerted; Lancaster was seized, and beheaded near Pomfret, one of his own castles. Thus perished Thomas Earl of Lancaster, prince of the blood, and one of the most potent barons that had ever been in England. About eighteen of the most notorious offenders were condemned and executed, many were thrown into prison, others escaped beyond seas, and some of the King's servants were rewarded from their forfeitures. But the greater part of these vast escheats was seized by young Spenser.—Hume, pp. 162-3.

Hereford, 11 Ed. 3, m. 51 d'.—Adam Lucas against Will[m] Deveroys and Peter Pichard of a plea of new disseisin.

Assize Roll 16 Ed. 3, memb. 2 d'.

1342.—Hereford.—The Assize considered whether Peter Pychard, Roger de Rademore, Adam de Oke, William de Weston, Henry de la Home, Will[m] Crompe, Henry Crompe, Roger Arnald, and William son of Adam de Oke disseised Adam Lucas of his freehold in Almaly. And he complains that they disseised him of twenty *solidates* of rent, and of one robe of the value of 20s. And the said Roger and certain others come, and the rest do not come; but one Nich. Garnel answers for them as their bailiff, and says that they have nothing in the tenements from which the said Adam supposes the said rent to arise, nor have they done any injury or disseisin to the said Adam. And they put themselves on the assize, and Adam likewise. And the said Roger, etc., answer as tenants, etc. And they say that those tenements are without the fee and lordship of the said Adam, whereupon they demand judgment whether the said Adam ought to have an Assize without special title, etc.

And Adam says that one Peter Pychard formerly was seised of the said tenements in his demesne as of fee and right, which same Peter, by his writing, granted to the said Adam the rent aforesaid, to be received yearly at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, during the life of said Adam out of the said tenements, by the name of all his lands and tenements in Almaly, by virtue of which grant the said Adam was seised of the said rent until the said Peter and others in the writ named unjustly him disseised, etc. And he produces the said writing, which the same testifies, the date of which is at Almaly on Monday next after the Feast of All Saints, in the second year of King Edward, father of the now King. And the said Roger and others say that of the said tenements in the aforesaid writing contained, which were in the seisin of the said Peter at the time of the making of said writing, one Roger de Vynour, chaplain, holds four acres of land and held it at the time of the issuing the writ, etc., which same Roger is not named in the writ. Whereupon he prays judgment, etc.

And Adam says that at the time of issuing his writ, to wit the 20th April, in the 16th year of the reign of the now King, the aforesaid Roger de Rademore and others, who above have answered as tenants, etc., were wholly tenants of all the lands and tenements which were of the said Peter in Almaly at the time of making the writing aforesaid, without this that the said Roger le Vynour anything had in the same. And this he prays may be enquired of by the Assize. And the said Roger de Rademore and the other tenants do the same. Therefore as to this an assize is to be taken. But it is respited until Saturday, Easter seven weeks, for default of jurors. Therefore the Sheriff shall have their bodies, etc.

And in the mean time let a view be made, etc. And be it known that the close writ remains in the possession of the Sheriff, and the patent writ in the possession of the Plaintiff, etc.

Assize Roll, 25 Ed. 3. N 2 24 } 1

1351.—M. 20.—John, son of Thos. de Holbarwe, and others, for having disseised Roger de Holbarwe of a free tenement in Horseleye. They do not appear in Court, but Peter Pykard answers for them.

Hereford, m. 57, d'.—Peter Pychard. defendant in a suit relating to a tenement in Almaly.

De Banco Roll, Easter, 49 Ed. 3, m. 155 d'.

1375.—Thomas Pychard versus Richard ap Rees for an assault at Aylyneley (Almaly ?). The Sheriff to bring him up in Trinity next.

On same Roll.

Sir Richard de la Bere versus John de la Felde and Richard ap Rees, of Aylyneley, for carrying away cattle within his fee at Kynardesleye, etc., contrary to the peace, etc. Therefore the Sheriff, etc., as above.

M. 247.—Sir Richard de la Bere versus Richard ap Rees, of Aylyneley, for wounding his late servant Thomas Pychard, for which Sir Richard lays damages at 100s. The Sheriff, etc., as above.

De Banco Roll, Trin., 49 Ed. 3, m. 118.

Thomas Pychard, of Aylyneley, versus Richard de Ockeleye and Alice his wife, and Richard ap Rees, for having insulted, wounded, and badly treated the said Thomas, and against the peace of the Lord the King. Therefore the Sheriff is commanded to take them, if he can, etc., and produce them before the Justices in fifteen days from Michaelmas.

De Banco, Mich., 49 Ed. 3, m. 236 d'.

The same Thomas Pychard versus Richard ap Rees only, for the above assault, at Aylyneleye, etc. The Sheriff to bring him up at Hilary next.

On same Roll.

Sir Richard de la Bere versus the said Richard ap Rees, for the said assault, etc., committed on Thomas Pychard at Aylyneleye, who was the servant of the said Sir Richard de la Bere.

These entries prove a Thomas Pichard of Almaly living at this date.

In 1332, it has been seen, Peter Pichard was of Almaly and Kynardsley; as it will appear onwards that in 5 Hen. 4 John Pichard was bailiff of Kynerdesley,* this Thomas may have held that office, and so have been called the servant of De la Bere. Duncumb (vol. i. p. 143) gives Edward de Burges as Sheriff, 49 Ed. 3; a mistake of Edward for Edmund has occurred under the Staundon Pichards, and it is probably Edmund de Brugge, who married a daughter of Thomas Pichard of Staundon, who was Sheriff.

De Banco Roll, Easter, 4 Hen. 4, memb. 173, Hereford.

1403.—Katherine, formerly wife of Kinard de la Biere, Kn^{t}, and John Luntley, Esq^{re}, executors of the will of Kinard de la Biere, by their attorney appear on the 4th day against John Pichard, of a plea that he render to them twenty-five pounds, and against John W. . . . vicar of the church of Delwe, of a plea that he render to them one hundred shillings, which from them they unjustly detain, etc. And they do not come. And the Sheriff was commanded to summon them, etc. And the Sheriff now returns that they have nothing, etc. Therefore let them be taken, that they be here on the octave of the Holy Trinity, etc. (Further adjourned to octave of St. Michael.)

De Banco Roll, 5 Hen. 4, Heref. memb. 51.

1403.—Katherine, who was wife of Kinard de la Bere, Chiv., and John Luntley, Esq., executors of the will, against John Pichard, to the plea of debt.

Feet of Fines, 5 Hen. 4, No. 11, Hereford.

1403.—In the 5th year of Henry the King, etc. Between Milo Water and John Pychard, plaintiffs, and Richard ap Richard ap Howell and Margaret his wife, defendants, of one messuage, 50 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Thorllokeshope.† Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the aforesaid Richard and Margaret acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of the said Milo as those which the said Milo and John have of the gift of the said Richard and Margaret. And the same they released and quit-claimed for themselves and the heirs of the said Margaret to the said Milo and John and the heirs of said Milo for ever. And that they would warrant, etc.

* Kinnersley, a parish chiefly in the hundred of Stretford, but partly in the hundred of Wolphy, 4½ miles W. by S. from Weobly, Herefordshire. It is the neighbouring parish to Almaly, which is 5¾ miles W. from Weobly.

† In the hundred of Webbetre. "In Walmeston and Thorlokeshope ½ fee the heirs of Richard Chandos hold of the honor of Snodhull." Book of Fees, Harl. MS., No. 5223, it is thus mentioned.

It is not clear to which branch this fine should be put; it may belong to a Pichard of Scethrog.

De Banco Roll, Mich., 6 Hen. 4, Heref., memb. 270 d'.

1404.—Katherine, who was wife of Kinard de la Bere, knight, against John Pycharde, late bailiff of Kynerdesley, £25, and against Hugh Woderove, late bailiff of Kynerdesley, £4 9s. 2d., which they unjustly detain. (See after Pichards of Merston, a list of Pichards not identified, where at the date 1324, John Woderove is mentioned in connection with John Picard.)

Inquisition post mortem, 5 Hen. 5, No. 22.

1417.—Inquisition taken at Webbele on Monday next before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the jurors (one of whom is John Pycharte) say that Thomas Fouleshurst, the son of Thomas Fouleshurst, was seised of two parts of the manors and towns of Weston and Bradwardyn, and of the reversion of the third part of the manors and towns aforesaid, which Katherine, formerly the wife of John Baskervyle, holds in dower in the county aforesaid.

The two parts are held of Edward,* Earl of March. That said Thomas Fouleshurst, the son, died on Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle last past, and that John Fouleshurst is his heir, and of the age of three years.

It being required a juror should possess land within about four or six miles of the place, this John Pichard would be of Kinnersley and Almaly probably, but it may be one of Bredwardine and Scethrog, Bredwardine being close to Kinnersley.

John Pichard is returned as one of the gentlemen of Herefordshire in the following Roll, and as by an entry of the succeeding year John Pichard is found of Kinnersley, where Peter Pichard owned land in 1332, as well as at Almaly, it may be that the Pichard of the following entry was of Almaly.

Patent Roll, 12 Hen. 6, part 2, memb. 29.

1433.—For receiving oaths.—The King to the Bishop of Lincoln, William le Souche, Thomas Grenham, and William Beaufo, Knights, etc. greeting. Know ye that it was ordered that the knights coming to parliament should deliver the names of such persons of their counties as should seem to them proper to swear to observe certain articles which the knights, citizens, and burgesses in the same parliament swore to observe;

* It should be Edmund. See B. Newmarch ped.

and for this purpose that we should send our commissioners, etc. The articles are set out, viz. "Item in eschuyng of riottes against the king's est^{e}, etc., that no one shall reteine in his household robours oppressours of y^{e} people," etc. etc. We therefore assign you such commissioners, etc. At the end are lists of persons in divers counties (among others)—

Hereford—John Brugge, Esquire.
Thomas Brugge of Leye.
Thomas Brugge, of Brugge.
Thomas Brugge, of Yventon.
John Brugge of Rosse.
John Pychard.

Coram Rege. Easter.

Queen's Bench, Controlment Roll, 12 Hen. 6, memb. 3, d', Hereford.

1434.—Richard de la Bere of Kenardesley, Knight, Kenard de la Bere of Kenardesley, Esq., William ap Thomas of Teleglace in the Marches of Wales, Esq., John Chabnore, late of Rous Maune, Gentleman, in mercy for many defaults. The same persons, together with John Young of Almaly, junior, yeoman, were attached to answer Henry Oldcastell, Esq., for having at Kenardesley insulted, wounded, imprisoned (for one day and night), and ill-treated him, the said Henry Oldcastell, to his great damage and against the peace of the Lord the King. The defendants deny that they are guilty, and state that in an affray which took place both the said Henry Oldcastle and Richard de la Bere were imprisoned by Thomas Jackson and John Pychard, the then constables of the town of Kenardesley. Damages laid at £400. Adjourned for hearing until Trinity term.

A constable at this time was the chief man in a tything (which contained twelve families), and was a person of much more consequence than in these days. This is the last entry of a Pychard of Almaly. By a reference to 1332, Peter Pichard owned land in Almaleye, Uppecote, and Kynnardesleye. Robinson, in his 'Mansions,' under Almeley, says, "The Pembers were the chief landowners in 1683, and entered their pedigree at the Visitation; they sold the manors of Almeley and Upcott to Thomas, first Lord Foley, in 1712, from whom they came by marriage to the Onslows; who, in 1863, sold it to the trustees of the present owner, James Watt Gibson Watt, grandson and heir of the great engineer."

1446.—Incumbent of Ocle Pychard, John Pychard; Patrons, Abbot and Convent of Gloucester, Duncumb, vol. 2, p. 146.

Feet of Fines. London and Middlesex.
No. 126–150. No. 22, 25 Hen. 6.

1446.—John Pykard, clerk, one of Plaintiffs, Roger Purce and Johanna

his wife, deforc. of 3 mess. and 4 gardens, in parish of St. Andrew in Holborn, without the bars of the old Temple, London, acknowledged to be the right of said John Pykard, etc. This might be the incumbent of Ocle Pichard; John Pichard of London leaves vestments, etc. to the church of Suckley (see Suckley Pichards) in 1507. These last two entries cannot be identified with any branch of Pichard, but one of the family of those known to be owning Almaly, etc., near Ocle Pichard, would not be unlikely to have had the living.

PICHARDS OF SCETHROG AND BREDWARDINE.

In 1225–6 John Pichard of Stradewy dies; Milo, his son, has been a prisoner in 1209. In 1226 a Milo (from the following letter), is seen fleeing towards Bredwardine, which the Scethrog Pichards owned; there is also a Milo of Sapy, in 1211 and 1221, and this latter branch own Staunden, which is contiguous to Bredwardine; the matter referred to in the letter would be undertaken by a young man rather than by his uncle.

Royal and other Letters, No. 727. Published.

John de Fleg, Sheriff of Hereford, to Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, and Chancellor.

"August, 1226-1230.—To the Venerable Lord and Father in God Ralph,* by the grace of God Bishop of Chichester, Chancellor of our Lord the King, his devoted John de Fleg, Sheriff of Hereford, sends greeting and his obedience.

"It is signified to your Excellency that Milo Pichard, with many others armed, came by night, to wit on the Eve of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle, to the house of Walter de la Hide, to take and slay him as it is said. And not finding the said Walter they took Nicholas Secularius, who lodged there that night, and his daughter, the wife of Walter de la Hide; and the said Nicholas and his daughter in a nude state they conducted towards Wales, and carried off the chattels of the said Walter to the value, as it is said, of one hundred marks. Whereupon a hue was raised, following them to Bredewardin, but I being that night at Dunemore heard nothing of the hue or of the deed until the morrow about the third hour. But Lord Walter de Clifford, who was that night at Hereford, hearing the hue, followed them into Wales, where he with difficulty rescued them. I seized into the hands of our Lord the King the land of the said Milo, which he hath as the dowry of his wife: and after such seizure came Master William de Christi Ecclesia, wishing to take such land into the hands of William Earl Marescal,† because it is of the Fee

* In 1231 the monks of Christ Church elected Ralph de Neville Bishop of Chichester for Archbishop of Canterbury; and though Henry III. was much pleased with the election, the Pope, who thought that prelate too much attached to the Crown, assumed the power of annulling the election.—Hume, p. 123.

† William de Breos, Lord of Brecknock, was hanged by Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, about 1230. The King was exasperated at this, and sent him a peremptory summons to appear before him. But Llewelyn laid waste the then defenceless territories of Brecknock.—Jones, vol. i. pp. 130-2. This state of things was perhaps the cause of William Earl Marshal interfering in the affairs of Brecknock, as William de Brios had married his sister. (See pedigree of B. Newmarch.) Some of the Brecon estates remained with her till 1246.—Jones, vol. i. p. 133. The Earls of Pembroke and Hereford were about this time in open rebellion against the King, as seen from Hume, p. 120-1. "Richard, the King's brother, was made Earl of Cornwall, and in 1227 possessed himself

of Brekineu, and threatening me and my men. Your Excellency is also signified that I am given to understand that the said Master William received the said Milo into the protection of his lord, and now he is part of his family, and that the same Milo came to Hereford with Master William. I being absent from Hereford on a certain day of grace agreed between the said Milo and Nicholas Secular and Walter de la Hide. And such day of grace still remains between them; Nicholas Secular and Walter de Hide of none other yet complaining, but only of the said Milo; wherefore I cannot enquire either through them or by others who were with the said Milo when the outrage was committed. And therefore with all affection I beseech your Excellency will please to signify to me your advice as to what I ought to do with the said Milo and Master William, who thus supports the said Milo, and conducts him through the county during the time of grace between him and Nicholas and Walter, without my knowledge. May your holiness fare well in the Lord."

De Banco Roll, Easter, 15 Hen. 3, memb. 1. Hereford.

1231.—Hugh de Duddeley, Walter de Dunre, Milo Pichard, and Roger le Poher, four knights sent to Hugh, Bishop of Hereford, who is sick, to hear whom he will put in his place in a plaint between him and our Lord the King, and he puts in his place (as his attorney) Adam de Salop or William de Duddebury.

Hugh de Duddeley, Walter de Dure, Roger le Poer, and Milo Pichard, four knights sent to Hamon Peeche, who is sick as it is said at London, to hear whom he will put in his place between him and Thomas de Ingodestrop, etc.

Milo Pichard is seen to be a knight from this and the following, which is connected with the transactions mentioned in the letter of 1226-30.

Placita de Banco, 17 Hen. 3, memb. 3.

1232.—Hereford. The Lord the King commanded his Justices by his writ that the appeal which Nicholas le Seculer, Walter de Hide, and Mary his wife, made against Richard de Kynardesle, Arnett de Kinardsly,

of a manor which had formerly belonged to the Earldom, but had been granted to Waleran de Ties before Richard had been invested with the dignity. The King ordered his brother to restore Waleran his rights; this affair nearly produced a civil war. The Earl of Cornwall associated himself with the young Earl of Pembroke, who had married his sister (Eleanor afterwards married to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, 1238), and who was displeased on account of the King's requiring him to deliver up some royal castles, which were in his custody. These two malcontents took into their confederacy the Earls of Chester, Warenne, Gloucester, Hereford, Warwick, and Ferrers, who were all disgusted on a like account. They assembled an army, and the King was obliged to give his brother satisfaction by grants of much greater importance than the manor."

Milo Pichard, Knight, Adam Pichard, John and William Pichard, concerning robbery and breach of the peace of our Lord the King to the said Nicholas, Walter, and Mary, he gave license to agree with the aforesaid, and therefore they go without a day, because they say that they are agreed, etc.

It cannot be said for certain whether the next entry refers to Milo of Staunden, or Scethrog.

Coram Rege Roll, Hen. 3, No. 19.

Pleas before the King. Wales, Salop, Hereford, 31-37 Henry 3. Easter Term. 34th year.

1250. Hereford. Petronill de Thony, who sues for the King, appears on the 4th day against Humfrey de Bulesdon (and thirty-four others) of a plea, wherefore they, together with others, with force and arms and with the standard of the Lord the King, and with their own standards displayed, came to the Castle Matilda,* which the Lord the King granted to the aforesaid Petronill during the will of the same our Lord the King, and made an assault upon the said castle to take it, and the land there they spoiled, and killed a certain man of her land, and before their retreat from the famous castle they took a pledge against the peace, etc., and they do not come, etc.; therefore the sheriff is commanded that he take them if found; and that he have their bodies, etc. The same Petronill appears the fourth day against Milo Pychard of a plea, wherefore he, together with others, made the aforesaid trespass. And he did not come, but was seen in Court, and retired in contempt of the Court; and therefore the sheriff is commanded to take all his lands into the King's hands. And also that he take the said Milo, if found; and if not found, then he cause him to be demanded from county to county until, etc.

The name of the wife of Milo is ascertained from the next roll, and also the time of his death.

Close Roll, 38 Hen. 3, 1253-4, memb. 9.

1253-4.—For dower to be assigned. It is commanded that the bailiff of Humphrey de Boun,† the younger, of Brethnok, cause to be assigned without delay of the lands and tenements which were those of Milo Pichar (in his bailiwick), who lately died in the service of the King in the

* Maud's Castle, called by Camden the Castle of Matilda in Colwen (Jones, vol. i. p. 116). William de Breos, lord of Brecknock (ped. B. Newmarch), married Maud, daughter of Reginald de St. Waleri. This lady is the Semiramis of Brecknockshire. Under the corrupted name of Mal Walbee, we have her castles on every eminence, and her feats are traditionally narrated in every parish. (Jones, vol. i. p. 112-3.) The common, castle, and forest of Colwyn, Radnorshire, are spoken of by Jones, vol. ii. p. 45.

† See B. Newmarch pedigree.—De Bohun.

READING
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The ancient mansion house of the Picards, Scethrog, now converted into a farm house, called the Tower.

parts of Gascony* her reasonable dower, to Alice who was the wife of the said Milo, according to the custom of those parts; and of the goods and chattels which were those of the said Milo in the said bailiwick on the day of his death he permit the executors of his will to have free administration and to execute his will. Witnessed at Windsor, the 30th day of March, by the Queen and H. de Bath.

John, son of Milo, now takes possession of the property, as the following entries shew.

Feet of Fines. Hereford. File 226 to 50. No. 242. 40 Hen. 3.

1255.—Between William Pluteman and Matilda his wife, demandants, and John, the son of Milo Pychard of Scatrok, whom Philip Tussy called to warranty for half a virgate of land in Prest Hemede.† . . . . . And between same William and Matilda, demandants, and said John, whom Milo, son of John, calls to warranty of one messuage in the same town; whereupon an assize of death of ancestor, etc., to wit, that said William and Matilda released to said John all their right in the said land and messuage.

Coram Rege Roll, 40 Hen. 3, No. 102.

Liberty of Hyrthynefend,‡ memb. 8.

1255.—John, son of Milo Pychard, gives half a mark for license to agree with Roger, son of John, of a plea of land by the pledge of the said Roger; and he hath a chirograph, etc.

* The Gascon nobility were attached to the English Government, as their distance allowed them independence. In 1253 they claimed King Henry's protection against the King of Castile's invasion. Henry was successful, but he thereby involved himself and his nobility in an enormous debt, which both increased their discontents and exposed him to greater danger from their enterprises. His debts, even before this expedition, had become so troublesome that he sold all his plate and jewels in order to discharge them. When this expedient was proposed, he asked where he should find purchasers. It was replied, the citizens of London. "On my word," said he, "if the treasury of Augustus were brought to sale, the citizens are able to be the purchasers; these clowns, who assume to themselves the name of barons, abound in everything, while we are reduced to necessities." And he was afterwards more greedy in his exactions on the citizens.—Hume, p. 123.

† In Survey of Manor of Brecknock, taken 13 Hen. 8, Edmund Earl of March holds two knights' fees in Presthunde (Presteign).—Jones, vol. iii. p. 805. In Fines of divers Counties 2 Hen. 5, 1413, is one between Richard Bishop of Norwich, Johan, who was wife of William Beauchamp of Bergavenny, etc., plaintiffs, and Edmund Earl of March defendant, of castles and lordships of Radnor, Raydre, etc., lordships of Mellenyth (in Radnorshire), Knighton, Comoitoidour, Norton, and Presthem'd, etc., and other things in other counties. From this name of Presthem'd in close proximity to other places in Radnorshire, and Edmund Earl of March having Presteigne by the survey, it may be inferred Presthem'd is Presteigne, and that here the Pichards of Scethrog had property. In the Roll of Household Expenses of Bishop Swinfield, p. 87, in a note, Presthemed is stated to be Presteign, in Radnorshire, and that the church belonged to the Abbey of Wigmore.

‡ The exact name Hyrthynefend has not been met with; but from the following Coram Rege Roll, Trerado is in it. "Coram Rege, 40 Hen. 3 (No. 102), memb. 8, 1255-6.—Liberty of

Memb. 11.—John, son of Milo Pychard, acknowledges that he owes to Roger, son of John of Bradewardin and Agnes his wife, twenty marks, of which he will render to them at the Feast of St. Mary in the fortieth year five marks, and at the Feast of St. John Baptist next following five marks, at the Feast of All Saints five marks, and at Ash Wednesday in the forty-first year five marks. And unless he do so the sheriff shall make of his lands, etc.

Memb. 23 d'.—Hundred de Brekesasse. Ralph le Taylur has land of the fee of Acie Pichard one year, and waste 31s. 6d., wherefore the sheriff answers. Afterwards comes the aforesaid Acie and makes fine for the said year and waste for 40s. by the pledges of Walter de Bascrevil and John Bretun. (See 1330, Rolls of Parlt. Sta. P's, a demand for year and waste after death of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, by Abbot of Reading.)

Acie is perhaps a contraction for Alice. In the hundred of Broxash, where Acie is now seen to have property, are Avonbury, Bodenham, and Great and Little Cowarne, Bishop's Stanford and King's Stanford, where the Pichards of various branches held. Ralph le Tayleur is also demandant in a fine in Cowarn, 1249 (see Strad. Pichards): this was in the time of Roger of Stradewy, who was brother of Milo of Scethrog, and both brothers may have held in Cowarn.

Feet of Fines. Hereford, Hen. 3. File 251 to 275, No. 259, 40 Hen. 3.

1255.—Between Roger,* son of John de Bradewardin and Agnes his wife, demandants, and John, son of Milo Pychard, tenant of half carucate of land in Bradewardin. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that said Roger and Agnes acknowledge said land, to wit, that which is as well of the

Hyrthynefend. "The Assize considered whether Meuric, son of David, father of Adam, son of Meuric, was seised in his demesne of one messuage and twelve acres of land in Trerardo on the day of his death," etc. Trerado is in the parish of Hentland, hundred of Wormelow, 4½ m. N.W. by W. from Ross. The name of Trerado exists no longer; but it is found to be in this parish from 'Enrolments of Exchequer of Pleas,' p. 116, 39 Eliz., Hil., m. 22 d', where the name is mentioned. A farm called Treado joins Pengethley, and lies on the left or opposite side of the turnpike road to it, journeying from Ross to Hereford. (This Pengethley belonged to the Suckley Pichards.) "In addition to the hundreds mentioned in Domesday in the county of Hereford, other districts are named, one, Finis Arcenfelde." Duncumb, vol. i. p. 59.—"Herchenfeld is a great lordship belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and lieth betwixt Monmouth and Hereford about two miles from each of them."—Gough's 'Camden,' vol. ii. p. 446. Archenfeld embraces King's Caple, Hentland, Ballingham, and Trerado, where the Suckley Pichards had land. (See Inq. p. m. 1546 and 1551.) And it is shewn that the Pichards living in 1255 held property in this same district of Hyrthynefend, or Archenfeld; and that Acie Pichard held in the hundred of Broxash, and the Suckley Pichards also.

* In Harl. MS. 5223, Book of Fees, Heref., p. 8, under Hund. Webbetre.—In Bradwardyn, Roger deueros (Devereux), and his associates hold of the Earl of Heref. of the honor of Breyhnok (Brecon) by military service of old feoffment. Roger of Bradwardine was probably a Devereux.

honor of Penketlyn* as of the honor of Bradewardin,† to be the right of the same John.

The Pichard coat of arms is taken from the 'Antiquarian Repertory,' vol. i. p. 121.

1216-72.—The names of knights on the field of Henry 3.
Shropshire.

17 Knights, among whom are—
Sir Myles Pychard; gules, a fess or between 3 escalops argent.
Sir John Pychard; the same arms, and a label‡ azure.

The Pichards of Staundon at this time have land in Salop.

Select Rolls appertaining to English and Irish matters taken from the Archives of the Chapter House at Westminster.

Lands of rebels given to the faithful in the time of King Henry 3rd in divers counties of England:—

1255-72.—Page 250. To Matilda,§ the wife of Roger de Mortuo Mari, the lands of Nicholas de Eyville, in Thornbury; all the lands of Walter de Ebroicis; the lands of William Corell, in Brineshope; all the lands of Roger de Bradelegh; all the lands of Richard de Esebach; the lands of Simon de Bruges, in Bruges; the lands of Hugh de Fraxino, in Nene and Gorlikeshop; the lands of John Pichard, in Bradwerthin; the lands of Nicholas le Caillur, in Manwardin and Pencomb; all the lands of Adam de Cromb, and all the lands of Adam de Badelegh, to the value of £100, etc. The probable date of this is between 1255, when John Pichard came into Bredwardine, and 1265, when Roger of Stradewy, who had also lands taken from him, received letters of safe conduct from the King. They must both have been in the barons' wars headed by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.||

* The manor of Penkelly (Penketlyn), Brecknockshire, was anciently one great lordship. During the reign of Ed. 1 or 2 it was divided into English and Welsh Penkelly; but it must not be understood that it was English ground, or part of the kingdom of England: it was only a district held and transferred according to the English, and not according to the Welsh tenure. Penkelly has since been divided into five lordships, Penkelly castle and the manor of that name, English Penkelly, Penkelly Cwmorgwm, Wenallt and Welsh Penkelly, to which the contiguous lordship of Scethrog has been lately added.—Jones, vol. iii., pp. 591-2.

† 11½ m. W.N.W. from Hereford. The parish lies on a hilly range, with the Wye at its base. The range terminates abruptly in a northerly direction here, turning towards the west and the Black Mountains. No remains of the old castle situated above the Wye are to be seen; the rectory house and garden are upon its site. It was well placed for defence, and the low grounds around could be flooded at pleasure. The church is an old Norman one, with walls of great thickness, and has recently been restored.

‡ The label is borne by the eldest son during the lifetime of his father.

§ See ped. B. Newmarch.

|| In 1263 Llewelyn Prince of Wales entered into a confederacy with the Earl of Leicester, and, collecting all the forces of his principality, invaded England with 30,000 men. He ravaged the lands of Roger de Mortimer, and of all the barons who adhered to the Crown; he marched

The next probably does not relate to this John Pichard, as his lordships are spoken of in the succeeding document to it, but to another of the family.

Issues of the Exchequer. Payments out of his Majesty's Revenue from Hen. 3 to Hen. 6. By Frederick Devon.

1273. 1 Ed. 1. Issues of Michaelmas term. To Walter Pauline and William the engineer, and to the King's soldiers whom the King sent to Bergevenny, to remain in the fort of the castle there, 41. 7s. 6d., for their wages advanced, to wit, from Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints, in the first year of our reign, unto the day of St. Hilary next following, including each day.

To John Pykard and his three companions, foot cross-bowmen, sent with the aforesaid King's soldiers to the place aforesaid, 70s. in advance upon their wages for the time aforesaid.

Assize Roll, 1-16 Ed. 1 $\left.\begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}\right\}$ 4. M. 21

1272-87.—Upon a plea at the assizes held at Nethere-bradefeld 12 Ed. 1 (1283), Roger de Radenore is said to hold unjustly a certain common of pasture in Bradwarthin. He comes and says that John Pichard and others held the same, but judgment is given against him.

Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Palgrave. Printed by command of Geo. 4.

1283.—Pichard John (Johannes Pycard), the bailiffs of his lordships, commanded to assist the Commissioners of Array in levying foot soldiers* to join the expedition against the Welsh. Writ tested at Aberconwey, 21 March, 11 Ed. 1, p. 248. No. 13.

into Cheshire, and committed like depredations on Prince Edward's territories; every place where his disorderly troops appeared was laid waste with fire and sword; and though Mortimer, a gallant and expert soldier, made stout resistance, it was found necessary that the Prince himself should head the army against this invader. Edward repulsed Prince Lewellyn, and obliged him to take refuge in the mountains of North Wales; but he was prevented from making further progress against the enemy by the disorders which soon after broke out in England. The Welsh invasion was the signal for the malcontent barons to rise in arms, and Leicester, coming over secretly from France, collected all the forces of his party, and commenced an open rebellion.—Hume, p. 129.

* These men were engaged in the final conquest of Wales by the English. Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, had been deeply engaged with the Montfort faction (in time of Hen. 3). After the battle of Evesham, in the general accommodation made with the vanquished, Lewellyn obtained his pardon; but as he was the most powerful vassal of the Crown, he was anxious to provide for his safety, by maintaining a correspondence with his former associates, and made his addresses to a daughter of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was sent to him from beyond the seas; she was intercepted and detained in the Court of England. Lewellyn declined to come to England and do homage to the new King, unless the King's son, and other noblemen, were delivered to him as hostages, and his consort set at liberty. The King refused all Lewellyn's demands, except that of a safe conduct, and in 1277 marched out with an army against the

Walls of the Tower, Scethrog, (7ft. 3in. in thickness.)

READING
CENTRAL
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

1255-1305.—Sir John Pichard* gives a silver cup to Hereford Cathedral; the donor would probably be of Scethrog, mentioned in 'History and Antiquities of Hereford,' London, 1717, octavo, published anonymously, but the author was Dr. Rawlinson. P. 1 of the Appendix.

Extract.

"In the preface concerning the service of the Church, compiled tempore Edward 6, printed in our excellent liturgy, we find mention made of a Missale secundum usum Hereford,‡ which prevailed in several churches before the Reformation, though that which was generally followed was the Salisbury Missal, divers editions of which are met with in print. Whether any of the Hereford were published in like manner is uncertain, but it is presumed they were; the MS. is also very scarce. In the only one I have ever seen this is prefixed before the sum,—a kalendar of the obits of several benefactors to this Cathedral, whose anniversaries have been accordingly celebrated. It seems to have been compiled tempore

enemy. David and Roderic, brothers to Lewellyn, dispossessed of their inheritance by that prince, had been obliged to seek the protection of Edward, and seconded with all their interest his attempts to enslave their country. The Welsh prince retired among the hills of Snowdon; destitute of magazines, cooped up in a narrow corner by Edward, the Welsh army, as well as their cattle, suffered all the rigours of famine; and Lewellyn, without being able to strike a stroke for his independence, was obliged to submit, and receive the terms imposed upon him. Complaints of iniquities soon arose on the side of the vanquished; the English, insolent at their bloodless victory, oppressed the inhabitants of the districts yielded to them. The Lords Marchers committed with impunity all kinds of violence on their Welsh neighbours.

Edward, when the prince attended him at Worcester, exacted a promise that he would retain no person in his principality who should be obnoxious to the English monarch. There were other personal insults which raised the indignation of the Welsh; Prince David made peace with his brother, and promised to join in defence of their liberties. The Welsh flew to arms; and Edward, not displeased with the occasion of making his conquest final, assembled his military tenants, and advanced into Wales with a large army. The situation of the country gave the Welsh at first the advantage, but Lewellyn being surprised by Mortimer, was defeated and slain, and 2000 of his followers put to the sword. David, who succeeded him in the principality, could never collect an army sufficient to face the English; and being chased from hill to hill, was at last betrayed to the enemy. Edward sent him in chains to Shrewsbury, and bringing him to a formal trial before all the peers of England, ordered this sovereign prince to be hanged, drawn, and quartered as a traitor, for defending by arms the liberties of his native country, together with his own hereditary authority. All the Welsh nobility submitted to the conqueror, and the laws of England, with sheriffs, and other ministers of justice, were established in that principality in 1283.—Hume, p. 138-9.

Lewis's Dict. under Aberconway—now Conway. In 1282 Edw. 1 again led his army to Aberconway, and stationed it with great advantage in the vicinity. In 1283 he erected here a strong and stately castle. He then fortified the town with embattled walls twelve feet in thickness, which still remain entire.

* In the 34 Edw. 1 (1305) among the list of gentlemen of the co. Hereford knighted, are John Pycard and Roger Pychard. Ashmole's Garter, p. 38. Duncumb, vol. i. p. 79. This was the year in which John of Stradewy died, and Roger his father is not mentioned after 1297. Milo of Staundon was then living, and his son Roger is not spoken of as a knight till 1319.

‡ The preface only says, Whereas heretofore there hath been great diversity in saying and singing in churches within this Realm, some following Salisbury use, some Hereford use, some the use of Bangor, some of York, some of Lincoln, etc.

Edwardi 3, though the commemorations don't extend so low, and are chiefly confined between Hen. 1, or William Rufus' reign and Ed. 2, or rather before the Statute of Mortmain, except some few which are added by a later hand, and are here distinguished by crotchets. The whole is finely written on vellum, and the principal benefactors are put in red letters, and the rest in black, which distinction is now observed by putting the former in italics."

Extract relating to Sir John Pichard.

[Under May, 4 Kalend.]

[June, not May, as Duncumb* misrepresents; the 4 of the Kal. of June was the 28th of May].

Obitus Johannis Pichart militis, qui dedit cuppam argentiam viginti quatuor solidorum; et Richardi Capellani vicarii de Cormailes.

This cup must have been very valuable, worth about £30 of our money.

There is a copy of the missal in the Bodleian on vellum, another in the British Museum. This cup, given by John Pichard, Knt., is also mentioned in Harl. MS. 6596, fo. 31. John Pichard probably died in the war of 1283, as he does not again appear, but Milo (said in Fine No. 242, A.D. 1255, to be his son) does.

Fine, Hereford, Ed. 1. File 76 to 100, No. 80, 12 Ed. 1.

1283.—Between Milo Pichard and Alice his wife demandants, and Hugh de Fraxino,† tenant of the third part of the manors of Mockres‡ and Sutton, which third part the same Alice claims as her reasonable dower, which accrued to her of the freehold which was of Henry, formerly her husband. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit that the aforesaid Milo and Alice remised and quit-claimed to the aforesaid Hugh and his heirs all right and claim which they had in the aforesaid third part of the aforesaid manors in the name of dower for ever. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Hugh gave to said Milo and Alice ten pounds in silver.

De Banco Roll, Mich. 12 Ed. 1, m. 18.

1283.—Hereford. Miles Pychard and Alice his wife petitioners versus Hugh de Freyne tenant (of lands, etc.), to answer in Hilary next.

Hilary, 12 Ed. 1, m. 40 d', Hereford.—Miles Pychard and Alice his wife petitioners, and Hugh de Fraxino tenant, upon a plea of dower, have a day given from Easter in one month.

* Vol. ii. p. 142.

† Fraxino or Frene.

‡ Moches, ancient name for Moccas.—Hugh de Freme had license 1294 to fortify his manor house of Moccas. Robinson's 'Mans.' Moccas adjoins Bredwardine, lying to S. on the same range of hills.

Inquisition post mortem on Humphrey de Bohun, 27 Ed. 1, No. 142, memb. 3.

1298.—Inquisition of the lands and tenements which belonged to Humphrey de Boun, late Earl of Hereford and Essex, who held in capite of the Lord the King, etc., made at Hereford the 29th day of January, in the 27th year of the reign of King Edward, etc. The Jurors also say that John Gyffard holds of Brecon the manor of Brenchles, with the appurtenances, and he is bound to find in the time of war, at the Castle of Brecon, five war horses, and he owes suit at the court of Brecon monthly. Roger de Mortimer, Roger ap Jovan,* and Milo Pychard hold four knights' fees, and are bound to find, in time of war, at the aforesaid castle, four war horses and one other horse, during forty days, at the charges of the Lord, and owe suit as above.

This Milo is distinct from the Milo of Staundon, and this branch will be found holding with Mortimer and Vaughan of the Lord of Brecknock, when Staundon has passed to the Brugges. Nothing is known of Milo of Staundon after 1314, and by 1319 his son Roger is returned as Knight of the Shire; the two following therefore belong to Milo of Bredwardine, unless it is Milo Picard, admitted sub-deacon to the Church of Monnington, 1305, (see Staundon Picards); but Edmund, admitted same time to Staundon, is always called clerk.

Close Roll. 15 Ed. 2, Memb. 6.
For Richard de Baskervill, Philip Aphowel, and others.

1322.—The King to his dear and faithful Master John Walewayn and Robert de Morby greeting. Notwithstanding that We lately for certain reasons commanded you that Richard de Baskervill, Philip Aphowel, Meurice ap Rees, Howel ap Adam, Philip Hauard, Philip Parpoint, John Havard, John Parpoint, John le Recemour, Howel ap David of Knygton, Howel Teal, and Milo Pichard, without delay, you should take and in our prison safely keep, until otherwise We should command. Nevertheless We now command you that if each of the aforesaid Richard, Philip, Meurice, Howell, Philip, Philip, etc., and Milo, find sufficient sureties, to wit body for body, to appear before Us at our command, then the said Richard, etc., and Milo from our prison, if they remain there by our aforesaid Order, and not from any other cause, without delay you cause to be set free by the surety aforesaid. Witness the King at York the 18th day of May.

Assize Rolls (divers Counties). Inquisitions to enquire concerning rebels, 17 Ed. 2. No. 44, m. 4 d'.

1323.—Hereford. The Jury of divers hundreds present that John de Sapy, Milo Pichard, Edmund Pichard, parson of the church of Staundon,

* Vaughan.

etc., were adherents of the Earl of Hereford and Roger de Mortmar, riding and going armed towards Gloucester, London, and elsewhere against the King.*

Assize Rolls, 5 Ed. 3 (divers counties) N 2 18 } 7. memb. 1.

1331.—Roger de Radenore and Alice his wife, who brought a writ of assize against Milo Pychard and others for a tenement in Bredwardyn, are not present. Therefore in mercy, etc.

Assize Roll, Ed. 3 M 2 22 } 3 Hereford. Easter, 5 Ed. 3, memb. 2.

1331.—Roger de Radenore against Milo Pichard and Alice† his wife, John son of the said Alice, Hugh son of the said John, Ap Ely and Richard Chobbe, of a plea of assize—a day given, etc.

Assize Roll (divers counties), 13 Ed. 3 N 2 21 } 2 27 Assize at Hereford, 8 Ed. 3.

1334.—Hereford, m. 52. The assize considered whether John Aubyn, Milo Pychard of Sketrok and Meuric his son, and Lawrence, son of Thomas de Paunton, disseised John Tromewyn of his freehold in Stocton and More Aubyn‡ (Jurisdiction claimed by Abbot of Reading).

1338.—Coram Rege. Milo Pichard, a juryman, regarding rights of Gilbert Talbot, etc. See Staundon Pichards, 12 Ed. 3.

Assize Roll (divers Counties), 13 Ed. 3 N 2 21 } 2 27 Pleas of assize at Stafford, 13 Ed. 3.

1339.—Hereford, m. 45. The assize considered whether John Aubyn, Milo Pichart of Skethrok, and Alice his wife, and Meuric son of said Milo, Giles Hakelut, and Ithel Doget, disseised John Trumwyn of his freehold in Stocton and More Aubyn. And he complains that they

* See note to A.D. 1323 in Stradewy Pichards.

† For the names of Alice and Milo see A.D. 1283 in Scethrog Pichards' Fine, etc.

‡ Mawne Albyn was in the parish of Bodenham, and belonged to Roger P. of Stradewy (see under that branch 1242; see also a fine in 1240 between John de Sancto Albino and Roger P., and immediately following that, see 1226, his gift to Reading, where John de Sancto Albino's name is introduced). The Scethrog and Stradewy Pichards having associations in the same place points to a connection. Bodenham is one of the five hundreds in Herefordshire belonging to the honor of Brecknock; the others were Cowern Magna, Kingeston, Burghill, and Stretford. Inq. p.m. Hump. de Bohun, 46 Ed. 3.

disseised him of one messuage and sixty acres of land with appurtenances. And John Aubyn and the others do not come, but William de Sutton answers for them. And upon this comes the bailiff of the Abbot of Reading, and demands thereof his court—and because such liberty was allowed, and the Writ is delivered to him, etc.

Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 2, part 2, page 1192. 16 Ed. 3. French Rolls.

1342.—The King to his dear and faithful Philip ap Rees and Milo Pichard greeting—Altho' lately We assigned you to raise 200 Welsh archers in the lands of Penkethly, Blenleveny, and Brunles, and the same Welshmen to furnish with bows, arrows, and other proper arms, and one suit of clothing, etc. And that you and the said Welshmen be ready on the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord to come to our service to the parts of Bretain, etc. Yet inasmuch as We understand that the said lands of Penkethly and Brunles are of the Lordship of our dear kinsman Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex. And We having commanded him to raise 140 Welshmen, part of the said 200 Welsh archers in the said lands of Penkethly and Brunles, We command you not to proceed to choose any men within the said lands of Penkethly and Brunles, and that you raise the remaining 60 Welsh archers within the said land of Blenleveny, etc., and that you be ready at the said Feast, etc.*

* A revolution had taken place in Brittany 1341. John 3 Duke of Brittany left his kingdom to the only daughter of his younger brother, whom he deemed his heir, as his family had inherited the duchy by a female succession, and thought her title preferable to that of the Count de Mountfort, who, being his brother by a second marriage, was the male heir. He married his niece to Charles of Blois, nephew to the King of France, with the approbation of his subjects; and all his vassals, among them the Count de Mountfort, swore fealty to them. On the death of the Duke, the ambition of the Count de Mountfort kindled a war, not only dangerous to Brittany, but to a great part of Europe. While Charles of Blois was soliciting at the Court of France investiture of the duchy, Mountfort was active in acquiring immediate possession of it, and made himself master of Hennebonne, etc., and all the most important fortresses. Mountfort, sensible he could expect no favour from Philip, obtained the assistance of the King of England, by offering to do him homage, as King of France, for Brittany. War commenced between the two claimants, and Mountfort was taken prisoner 1342, and shut up in the Louvre. Jean of Flanders, Countess of Mountfort, the most extraordinary woman of her age, was roused by the captivity of her husband, and courageously undertook to support the falling fortunes of her family. She went from place to place encouraging the garrisons, and after she had put the province in a good posture shut herself up in Hennebonne, where Charles of Blois besieged her for some time; their reiterated attacks had at length made several breaches in the walls, and it was apprehended a general assault, every hour expected, would overpower the garrison. It became necessary to treat of a capitulation, and the Bishop of Leon was already engaged for that purpose with Charles of Blois in a conference, when the countess, who had mounted to a high tower, and was looking towards the sea with great impatience, descried some sails at a distance. She immediately exclaimed, Behold the succours! the English succours! no capitulation! The fleet had on board a body of heavy armed cavalry, and 6000 archers, whom Edward had prepared for the relief of Hennebonne, but who had long been detained by contrary winds. The besiegers were then beaten from all their posts, and obliged to decamp. King Edward afterwards undertook in person the

1342.—16 Ed. 3. French Roll. The King to his dear Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex and Lord of the lands of Breighennok (Brecknock), Penkethly and Brunles, or to his Lieutenant, etc.

Although we lately assigned our dear Philip ap Rees and Milo Pichard to raise 200 men, etc.

It then states to the effect of the above. And commands that the 140 men be raised within the Earl's lands of Penkethly and Brunles, and follow in the train of Resus ap Griffith and Edmund Hakelut, etc.

Inquisition post Mortem on Humphrey de Bohun, 47 Ed. 3. No. 10 memb. 56.

1372-3.—Extent of knights' fees, etc., which belonged to Humphrey de Bohun,* Earl of Hereford and Essex, who held of the king in capite, etc.

The jurors say that said Humphrey de Bohun held, etc., also half a knight's fee in Penkethlyn, also half a knight's fee in Clatherok (read Scethrok) which John Pychard holds.

Also they say that the aforesaid Earl held one barony in the castle and lordship of Penkethlyn in the Marches of Wales, which Roger de Mortimer, Roger Vauchan, and John Pycherd hold, and it is worth yearly 100 marks. In witness, etc. Dated at Hereford the day and year above-said.

This gives John as successor of Milo Pychard.

Duchy of Lancaster Papers, Division 25, Bund. Z, No. 19.

The demands of Monsieur the Earl of Derby against the Duke of Gloucester.† Whereas it was found by inquisition taken before the Escheator of the King for the county of Hereford, after the death of Humphrey, the last Earl of Hereford, that the said Humphrey died seised of the Castle of Brechon, in the marches of Wales, with its members, the which were valued at 440 marks per annum, which inquisition was returned in the 47th year of King Edward, grandsire of the now King, etc. (R. 2.)

1377-99.—And as to the lands of Penke granted since the Conquest to be held of the Castle of Brechon by knights' service, and in the time

defence of the Countess de Mountfort, and landed with an army of 12,000 men. After this a truce was concluded, 1243, for three years between the French and English; this was broken, and followed by the battle of Crecy.—Hume, pp. 177-80.

* See Pedigree B. Newmarch. Johane was his wife; among the list of his possessions in Herefordshire and Marches of Wales are Lasties, Weston Bret, Cowhern Parva, Cowern Magna, Bodenham hund., Avenebury, Venne, Rouden, Presthemed, Throleston, Penkthelin, Clatherok, Venne Inferior, Frome Parva, Penkethlin Baronia, Castrum et dominium cum als'—in Avonbury and Venne the Suckley Pichards are found—and in Cowern.

† See Ped. B. New.

of the ancestors of the said Humphrey, last Earl of Hereford, the third part of Penkelly escheated to the hands of the Lord of Brechon, since which time all the Lords of Brechon have held the said third part as parcel and appertaining to the Castle of Brechon, without the said third part ever since being dissevered from the said Castle.

And as to the remainder of Penkell, Roger* de Mortymer holds the

* In Jones, vol. iii. App. No. 6, is a survey of the Manor of Brecknock, 13 Hen. 8 (1521). After the execution of the last Duke of Buckingham, Lord of Brecknock, it appears two Mortimers held in it, Edmund, Earl of March, and John Mortimer in Penkelly, and in Testest, Hormast.; but in a note, it is stated all were not holders at that date, some being former ones, but their names kept on; Edmund Earl of March was one. The Inq. p.m. of Edmund Mortimer, the last of that name, Earl of March, was taken in 1424-5. Roger Mortimer, the first of that name who was Earl of March, was son of Edmund; this last had Thornbury 1283 (see under Sapy). By an Inq. p.m. 1304 (32 Ed. 1, No. 63) taken at Wygemore, co. Heref. on death of this Edmund Mortimer, his son and heir, Roger, is eighteen. The widow of Edmund was Margaret; a mention of Penebrug manor for Margaret de Mortimer, and Presthemed manor for the same Margaret, is on Close Roll, 32 Ed. 1, m. 4; this Margaret was living 1330 and of Thornbury (see Sta. Ps.); her husband was son of Roger Mortimer and Maud de Breos. Under Denbighshire, in Lewis's Dict., it is said Roger Mortimer, who had possession of Chirk, was third son of Roger, son of Ralph (see B. Newmarch Ped.); under Chirk, that Mortimer, and John, Earl Warren, had the guardianship of the sons of Grufydd al Madoc given them by Ed. 1, that they put the sons to death, and Mortimer took the lordship of Chirk. On Fine Roll, 5 Ed. 3 (1330), is an entry, 'Chirk in Wales which belonged to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March'—he evidently was the first Earl of March named Mortimer, through his wife Johanna (see Ped. B. New., that part taken from Eyton's 'Antiquities of Shropshire,' pp. 271-8). The Chronicle of Llandaff (Cott. MS. Nero C. 4, ad. an. 1326) says, Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Chirk, died in prison, and was buried in the abbey of Wigmore: as he died in prison, his estates may have gone to the first Earl of March, who owned Chirk in 1330. In 2 Ed. 3 Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, gave to his cousin Roger, son of Roger de Mortimer of Chirke, all his right in the nixote of Penkethley and the fee of Tirolf (Black Book of Wigmore, fol. 54, Char. 8), and styles his cousin Roger de Mortimer, son of Monsr. Roger de Mortimer of Chirke, and states that all which he Roger Earl of March gave, escheated to him as his heritage—dated Brecon, 2 Ed. 3. Roger Mortimer, aged eighteen in 1304, has a son Edmund, married in 1316, (see under Sapy, Duch. Lanc. Charters) who would then be a child, (Roger, the son of this Edmund, receives money from the King for the marriage of his son, then only eight years old, see B. New. Ped., not an unusual occurrence); in the reference to lands held by Roger his father, and Margaret his mother, Margaret the mother of Roger would be meant (or the lordship of Wigmore must have passed about this time from one branch of Mortimer to another). An Inq. p.m. (30 Ed. 3, No. 30) 1356, on death of Joan Mortimer, Countess of March, states that Roger Mortimer, now Earl of March, is son and heir of Edmund de Mortimer, the son and heir of said Joan, aged twenty-eight—so that he would be born 1328, in the life of his grandfather, who lost his life for high treason, 1330. See also Inq. p.m. 1354 (28 Ed. 3, No. 53) on death of Roger de Mortimer, late Earl of March; he died on the Vigil of St. Andrew (Nov. 29) 4 Ed. 3. Roger, now Earl of March, son of Edmund de Mortimer, is his next heir and aged twenty-six years and more. At this date, 1353-4 (Bund. Escheats, 28 Ed. 3), Roger, second Earl of March, obtained reversal of the sentence against his grandfather, the first Earl. This Roger, the grandson, by an Inq. p.m. 1360 (34 Ed. 3, No. 86), held the manor and castle of Wigmore; his son and heir, Edmund, was then aged nine. The Roger Mortimer holding four knights' fees of Brecon, with Milo Pichard and Roger Vaughan in 1298, was probably Roger of Chirke, as we have seen Edmund of Wigmore died in 1304; and this would account for Roger giving Penkethley again to his cousin in 1327-8. (See above, Black Book of Wigmore). The owners of Penkethley were also the future owners of Sapy, co. Heref. The following notices are found respecting the descendants of Roger Mortimer, to whom Mortimer, first Earl of March, and Lord of Wigmore, gave Pengethley. In 1367 John Mortimer (Duncumb) presented to the

moiety by knight's service. And Roger Vaghan and John Pichard hold the other moiety equally between them. And by the division made between my lords of Gloucester and Derby,* half a knight's fee in Penkell, which John de Mortymer, father of the said Roger Mortymer, held, and one quarter of a knight's fee which the said Roger Vaughan held, are allotted to 'Monsier' de Derby.—The Duke of Gloucester would therefore have John Pichard's fee allotted to him for his share.

By a reference to the pedigree of B. Newmarch, it will be seen that Eva, daughter of William de Breos, Lord of Brecknock, had Abergavenny as her portion, and therefore the following four entries are placed here relating to Bergevenny. The branch of John Pichard mentioned in them is not

church of Tedstone Wafer. In 1372 (Inq. p.m. Hump. de Bohun, see ante) Roger Mortimer holds in Penkethlyn, and in the demands of the Earl of Derby against the Duke of Gloucester, 1377-99, it is said the father of Roger Mortimer, then holding, was John. 1378 Roger Mortimer paid to the church of Hampton Wafer and died 1403; his son and heir, John, was twelve at his father's death; the name of his wife was Elizabeth; he died 1415-6. In Inq. p.m. Hen. 5 to Ric. 3, p. 153, is one, 12 Hen. 6 (1433), of John Mortimer, son and heir of John Mortimer; he has Tedstone Waffour and Hampton Waffour Manors of the honor of Brecon. Hugh Mortimer, Knight, p. 286, Inq. p.m. 38-9, Hen. 6 (1459-60), has Sapy manor of the castle and manor of Brecknock, Penkethle castle and manor, Tedstone Wafer and Hampton Wafer, Heref.; the name of his wife was Eleanor, and he left a son, John, aged three and a quarter, who afterwards married a daughter of John Nevill, Marquis of Montacute. Hugh, besides his son, had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir Thos. West, Lord la Warr. John Mortimer may have suffered from the part taken by his wife's father in expelling Ed. 4 from the throne in 1470 in conjunction with the Earl of Warwick; if so, he was most likely reinstated by Hen. 7, John Mortimer being a squire of the King's body (Rolls Parlt., vol. vi. p. 201). In 10 Hen. 7 (1494-5) he passed Penkethley to Richard Herbert, retaining perhaps an interest for life, and died without issue. Afterwards Thomas West, Lord la Warr, put in a claim to Penkethley, saying the property was settled upon John and his wife, da. of Nevill, and the heirs of their body, with remainder to right heirs; that he was son of John Mortimer's sister Elizabeth, and that the fine, 10 Hen. 7, was not valid, Margaret saying she had not been a party to it. This is from Chapter House records, entitled claim of Sir Thomas West, Lord la Warr, to the castle of Penkelly and 2 parts of barony of Penkelly, and divers lands and tenements in Penkelly, Scethrok, etc.; it does not appear that he was successful. The paper quoted says, steps were taken in the Star Chamber, 21 Hen. 7.

Sir Hugh Mortimer, mentioned above in Inq. p.m. 1459-60, must have been the same as Sir Hugh Mortimer of Martley, co. Wigorn, mentioned in "Coram Rege" Roll Trin. 1 Ed. 4, 1460-1, as Sir Hugh Mortimer of Martley, al's Mortimer of Cure (Kyre), co. Wigorn; his wife's name was Eleanor, and she was then wife of Richard Croft, armiger. In Duncumb, vol. ii. p. 159, in the list of patrons of Sapy is Robert Croft, knt. per nobilis mulier Eleaner, relict' Hug' Mortimer de Kyre, 1458. In 1476 Richard Croft, esq. presented, and Thomas West, knt. in 1523. The date 1458 and name Robert Croft would be wrong, as the Inq. p.m. on Hugh Mortimer did not take place till after, but presenting to Sapy, formerly the right of Hugh Mortimer, proves that Hugh of Penkethlin and Sapy was also Hugh of Martley. In Nash's Worc. under Martley, "Hugh Mortimer, 1459-60, was Lord of Martley and left a son, John, and da. Elizabeth, afterwards mar. to Lord la Warr, and Martley was sold by the De la Warres to the Mucklowes, and also 4 Hen. 4, 1402-3, Roger Mortimer died seised of Martley, Curewyard, and Barony of Burford, and 3 Hen. 5, 1415-6 John Mortimer died seised of the first two," etc.; this corresponds in names and dates with the Mortimers of Penkelly, Sapy, and Hampton Wafer. In Robinson's 'Castles of Heref.', Mortimer, Baron of Burford, 3 Ed. 1, was Mortimer of Richard's Castle; the branch of Martley as barons of Burford is no doubt an inheritance by marriages.—See Nash.

* See Ped. B. New.

View from the Tower, Scethrog.

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identified, but he was of London, and may have been the one holding Scethrog at this date, and therefore chosen to be a trustee. John Pichard of London mentioned before, p. 47, may have descended from this John.

In Close Roll, 15 R. 2, m. 15 d'.

1391–2.—Joh'es Ep', Heref. and al's.

Will's de Beauchamp of the county of Surrey, Knt., Henry Grene of co. Northampton, Knt., John Picard of London, William Wenlok of the co. of Bedf^d^., John Olneye of co. Warwick, John de Stynede of co. Hunt^n^, acknowledge themselves and each of them for himself to owe to John Bishop of Hereford and others (mentioned) £60,000, to be paid at Easter next, and unless they pay, the money may be raised out of their lands and chattels in the counties aforesaid and elsewhere. Witness, the King at Westminster, 17th January.

(Note added afterwards). They paid and they are quit, etc.

Feet of Fines, R. 2, No. 3, Hereford.

1391.—In the 15th year of King Richard, between Henry Grene, mil., William Bagot, mil., William Fenys, mil., John Pycard, armiger, William Wenlock, armiger, John Olneye, Nicholas Salewy, cl'icus, Robert de Warrewick, cl'icus, John de Stynede, and Henry Bruyn, plaintiffs, and Reginald de Grey de Ruthyn, chevalier, defendant, of the castle, town, land, and Lordship of Bergeveny, in Wales, with the appurtenances. And afterwards in the Court of King Henry there, in the 2nd year of his reign (1400), after the death of the said Henry Grene, recorded before the Justices between the aforesaid parties. And whereupon a plea was summoned, etc., to wit that the aforesaid Reginald acknowledged the said castle, town, land, and Lordship to be the right of the said Henry, etc., etc. To hold to said Henry, etc., and their heirs of the Lord the King by the service therefor due and accustomed for ever. . . . And this agreement was made by command of the Lord the King himself.

For the descent and connection of Reginald de Grey de Ruthyn with the family of Cautilupe, see Burke's 'Peerage,' under Earl of Huntingdon, and Grey. It was Reginald de Grey de Ruthyn who stirred up the spirit of Owen Glendwr to the insurrection. Owen's estate lay contiguous to that of Reginald, who made several encroachments on Owen's property. He sought redress in the courts of law in vain. Henry, on his expedition to Scotland, summoned the military tenants of the Crown. One of the writs was delivered to Reginald, who maliciously detained it until the day before the rendezvous at Newcastle, so that it was impossible Owen could obey. Reginald seized upon the possessions of Owen, depending upon his interest at Court to sanction it. Owen, despairing of justice, had recourse to the sword, and obtained possession of his

estates. Lord Grey complained, and the King gave him a commission to apprehend Owen as a traitor, whom Owen threw off his allegiance, and assumed the title of Prince of Wales.—Jones, vol. i. 161-2.

Feet of Fines, Hereford, Rich. 2, File 51 to 75 (No. 66).

1396.—Final agreement made, 20 R. 2, between Thomas Archbishop of York and others (named), plaintiffs, and Henry Grene, Knt., William Bagot, Knt., John Pyeard, Esquire, William Wenlok, Esquire, John Olney, and John de Stynode, defendants, of the castle, town, land, and lordship of Bergevenny, with the appurtenances, in Wales, whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them, to wit that the said Henry, etc., John Pyeard, etc., granted to said Archbishop and others two parts of the aforesaid castle, etc., to hold for the life of Johanna, wife of William Beauchamp, Knt., of our Lord the King. And same defendants granted that the third part of said castle, etc., which Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey and Philippa his wife held as dower of the same Philippa of the inheritance of the aforesaid (deforciants), the day on which this agreement was made, and which, after decease of said Philippa to the aforesaid Henry, John Pyeard, etc., ought to revert after decease of Philippa, wholly should remain to aforesaid Archbishop, etc. To be held with the aforesaid two parts which to them remain for the life of aforesaid Johanna, of our Lord the King. So that after death of Johanna the castle, etc., to said Henry, John Pyeard, etc., wholly shall revert. The Archbishop and other plaintiffs gave to John and other deforciants £1000. And the agreement was made by command of the Lord the King himself.

Lewis in his 'Dictionary of Wales,' under Chirk, says, "The Mortimers sold it to Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and it was conveyed by marriage to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; on his exile, 1397, it went to the Crown, and was granted to William Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny, who had married the other heiress of the Fitz Alans." Johanna, the name of Beauchamp's wife, is seen by this fine, and she is the daughter of Richard Fitz Alan and Philippa. This Johanna must have been the niece of Humphrey de Bohun, Lord of Brecknock, who died 1372, and had married Joane daughter of Richard Fitz Alan, 9th Earl, their daughter Mary married Henry the 4th.

Fine Roll, 14 Hen. 6, memb. 16.

1435–6.—For the livery of lands to the Earl Warwick.

To the Escheator of Hereford and Marches of Wales. Joane (wife of William Beauchamp) deceased, held no lands in esp., but William Beauchamp, late Lord de Bergevenny, her husband, was seised of the castle, etc., of Bergevenny, and enfeoffed Henry Grene, William Bagot, William Wynlok, John Pyeard, John Stynode, and John Olney, of the said castle,

etc., to carry into effect his will. Afterwards said William Beauchamp, by a writing of Feb. 20, 1395–6, 19 Ric. 2, etc., declared that John Pycard, etc., should enfeoff William Beauchamp and Joan his then wife and their heirs male, and for want of such issue to Thomas late Earl of Warwick, father of Richard now Earl, and his heirs male for ever.

The said William Beauchamp and Johanna died without issue; therefore the escheator was directed to deliver the castle, etc., to Richard now Earl, etc. Dated 18th February.

The lordship of Bergevenny was held eventually after Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by Nevill, Earl of Warwick, his son-in-law. Hume, p. 235, speaking of the potency of the Nevill family in 1450, says:—"The Earl of Salisbury, brother-in-law to the Duke of York (slain at Wakefield, 1460), who had married the daughter by a first marriage of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, was the eldest son by a second marriage of Ralph's, and inherited by his wife, daughter and heir of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, the possessions and title of that great family. His eldest son Richard had married Anne, daughter and heiress of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died Governor of France;" (this would be the daughter of Richard, mentioned on this Fine Roll as possessing Abergavenny;) "and by this alliance he enjoyed the possessions and acquired the title of that other family, one of the most opulent, ancient, and illustrious of England." This Nevill, Earl of Warwick, whose wife was Anne, is known by the appellation of the Kingmaker.

1443.—21 Hen. 6. The Duke of Buckingham gives a new charter to the burgesses of Brecon. Among the list of burgesses, Edmond Pycard.—Jones, vol. i. p. 170.

No fines or traces of the disposal of Scethrog and Bredwardine by the Pichards have been met with; they may have been forfeited by the parts they took in the wars of the Roses. Edmund, Earl of Stafford (husband of Ann, grand-daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, who had Brecknock as her share of the property when divided), fell at Shrewsbury, 1403, fighting for Hen. 4. Humphrey, Duke of Bucks, his son, fell at Northampton, 1460, on the side of Hen. 6, and his son Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, was slain 1455, at the first battle of St. Albans, fighting for Hen. 6. The Pichards would probably be on the same side as the lords of Brecknock, and might be dispossessed on the accession of Ed. 4; or the property may have been lost in the unsettled state of affairs between Ann Countess of Stafford and Hen. 5 and Hen. 6. The Pichard property fell to her father's share on the demands of the Earl of Derby against the Duke of Gloucester (see 1377–99, Scethrog Pichards). In 9 Hen. 5, 1420, she petitions the King respecting the lands of Humphrey de Bohun, which were equally divided between his mother Mary (see Ped. B. New. and her mother Eleanor; her share, among other things, was the castle and manor of Brecknock with its members (Rolls of Parlt., vol. iv. p. 135). In 1 Hen.

6, 1422, the partition was not carried out, and she again petitions, and states the lordship of Penkethlyn, etc., was a member of the castle and manor of Brecknock (Rolls Parlt., vol. iv. p. 176). Two Dukes of Buckingham, Lords of Brecknock, were also beheaded, one by Ric. 3 in 1483, the other by Hen. 8, 1521; and in these times of trouble the Pichards may have given up their possessions here. In the note to 1377-99 (Scethrog Pichards), it is seen in 1494-5, Mortimer passed Penkethley to Richard Herbert. When Thomas West Lord la Warr puts in his claim, it is for the castle and two parts of the barony of Penkelly, whereas in 1377-99 it is said the Lords of Brecknock hold one-third of Penkelly, Roger Mortimer one-third, and John Pichard and Roger Vaughan one-third between them. Lord la Warr is therefore laying claim to the part of the Lord of Brecknock, or to that of Pichard and Vaughan. In 1547–8 the Vaughans were in Bredwardine (Robinson's 'Mans.,' under Bredwardine and Moccas); so the probability is, that that family had not given up Pengethley.

Welch Subsidies, 35 Hen. 8. } $\frac{219}{35}$

1543.—In the hundred of Penkelly occurs no name of Pichard. In villa Llansantffrede (Scethrog is in this parish), first on the list stands John ap John, 4th John—Madok—Meredith and Watkins. In Llanhamlach villa are the names of John Walbeff, Robert and John W. This is a convincing proof that the Pichards were not living at Scethrog then; ap John is a name often met with long before this date, so there is no probability of the surname Pichard having been dropped, according to a frequent custom in Wales. Burke, in his 'Landed Gentry,' under Herbert of Llanarth, gives the name of a descendant as ap John; one of his wives was the daughter of Richard Herbert of Penkelly (perhaps the Richard to whom Mortimer sold Penkelly, see note to 1377-99); the mother of ap John was married in 1481. Herbert of Llanarth was of the same family as the Herbert in Pedigree of B. Newmarch, and also of Sir William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke, to whom Ed. 4 gave the lordship of Crichhowel and Tretower (see Jones, vol. iii. p. 451-3).

Jones, vol. iii. p. 576, says, In "Llanhamlach (the next parish to Scethrog, and where Walbeoff lived) church was a stone with an inscription to John Walbeoff, esq.; he marryed Margaret the daughter and sole heyre of John ap John, baron of Skethrocke, and died 1598."

The tombstones having quarterings of Pichard arms are now very few in Brecknockshire. The following mention of a Pichard tomb is from 'The First Duke of Beaufort's Progress through Wales as Lord President of Wales and the Marches thereof 1684.'—(Printed for private circulation, 1864.)

"The most costly monument of the Priory Church, Brecon, in a south

chappell expres, hath been so battered by the late English Rebels, that I cannot reduce it to any figure. There you may discerne the remains of the effigies of a noble person in armour, lying at length, boulster'd with his helmet and crest, his Lady in rich robes by his side. Those of the chiefest credit of the Town will have it to be designed for y^e^ Lord of this country Bernardos de Novo Mercato alias Bernard Neumarch conqueror of these parts, and founder of the Priory and the Castle of Brecknock, contemporary with Robert Fitz Hamon, who invaded and made a conquest of Glamorganshire much at the same time; whose Chappell, Monument, and Inscription, are in Tewkesbury, Gloucester: which see my English Journal page 17^e^ . . . y^e^ said Robert Fitzhamon had also his twelve knights, or mean lords, to whom he distributed part of the conquest."

"This shield is scarce distinguishable as to y^e^ colour and metall ideo quære. Some will have this monument to be one of Pichard, descended from one of y^e^ twelve knights, of which hereafter."

Saint John the Evangelist's, or the Priory Church, Brecon.
From Jones, vol. ii. p. 37-8.

We learn from the writer of 'Notitia Cambro-Britannica' that the monument supposed to be that of Bernard Newmarch was destroyed, as I have already suggested, by the soldiers of the Commonwealth, and that the arms then remaining near it were—1. Sable a cross in saltire gules, a chief of the 2nd. 2. Pichard. 3. Sable a lion rampant or. 4th, as 1st, which he says was the bearing of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales; if so, there can remain no doubt but that this was the monument of Reginald de Breos, who marrying Gwladis ddu, daughter of Llewelyn ap Iorworth, Prince of North Wales, assumed, as was frequently done, the arms of his wife, as the most honourable bearing; but according to our British heralds, Llewellin ap Iorwerth bore quarterly gules and or, 4 lions passant gardant counterchanged, and Gwilym tells us that the saltire and chief, as above, are the arms of Bruce of Kinloes, in Scotland. (See Pedigree B. Newmarch for the connection between John Pichard and Reginald de Breos).

Jones mentions the following on which are quartered the arms of Pichard:—

In the Priory Church, Brecon, on a stone removed and placed against the wall to Morgan Llewelyn of Ystradfelte—Jones, vol. ii. p. 46—(not to be seen now).

In Glasbury churchyard, a tomb to John Powel of Tyle Glâs gent. A.D. 1646, 4th quartering Pichard—vol. ii. p. 373-4—(not there now).

Christ's College of Brecon. In what was the Aubrey's Chapel, an inscription to William Thomas, great-grandson of Thomas ap John of Llanfrynach, Pichard arms in 2nd quartering (also gone)—vol. iii. p. 740.

The following are now to be seen:—

Church of the parish of Llansaintfread (in the church, near the altar),

"Here lyeth the body of John Madocks of N. Skethroge gent., who maried Jane do. and co-heire to Howell Morgans of Llanddetty; they had issve Catherin; he died the 12 day of September Anno D. M. I. 1632. Arms 1. Vaughan. 2. Bleddin ap Maenarch. 3. Bleddin ap Maenarch. 4. Wiston. 5. Rhys Goch. 6. A fess int. 3 escallops, for Pitchard. 7. Einon Sais. 8. Hughes." This is in stone, and the preservation good, a few only of the letters round the margin illegible. Jones, vol. iii. p. 536, has not given it quite correctly, which is here altered, and also only given seven quarterings, leaving out the third, making Wiston No. 3, and so on to the end.

At Llanhamlach, in the nave of the church:—Here lieth the body of Andrew Watkin, paternally descended (the stone is here broken, but the omission is "of Bleddin ap Maenarch"), he married Lleici, the daughter of John Walbieff, esq.; they had issue 11 children, living 4, John, Richard, Lewis, and Gladis. John married Juan, vz (daughter) Owen William ap Richard Gunter; they had issue 6 children, Andrew, Owen, Meredith, Catherine, Lleici, and Gwenllian, he died 20th July 1601. Arms (Baron, omitted or effaced), femme, Walbeoff. 2. Pichard, viz. the escallops. 3. Baskerville. 4. A lion rampant. 5. Cadwgan ap Elystan. 6. Brychan. 7. Cradoc ap Gwilym. 8. Rhys Goch. 9. Wiston (vol. iii. p. 576-7). This stone is more than 6ft. in length by 3ft. 2in., and very much defaced; but on the border can be read, Watkin paternally descended of . . . maried (what looks like) Meiry (it may be Lleiry, but is decidedly ry) on of the dayghters of John Walbiff esq. they had ysve 11. The 7th quartering is certainly not Cradoc ap Gwilym, which in the coloured coat in vol. ii. of Jones, is a stag, etc., but is Bleddin ap Maenarch.

In Talgarth church (south wall) the following inscription:—Near this place lies the body of William Vaughan of Dolevawr Gent., son of William Vaughan of Tre Phillip Gent. and Ann his Wife Daughter of William Watkins of Maes y Garn Gent., who departed this Life October 18th 1774. Paternally Descended Heir in Genealogy from Sir William Vaughan Son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Porthameil Knight. Aged 84.

Arms—1. Vaughan. 2. Argent, a chevron Gules int. three pomeis intended for hurts, for Baskerville. 3. Gules a fess int. three escallops Or, Picard or Pichard as some. 4. Or, two lions couchant Argent. 5. Vert, a cross checky Gules and Or, for Whitney. 6. Bleddin ap Maenarch. 7. Einon Sais. 8. Argent, a lion rampant Sable langued and armed Or. 9. Justin ap Gwrgan. Motto round the shield—Rich is the possessor of a good Conscience (in Welch)—vol. ii. p. 335. This is in good preservation. Roger Vaughan of Porthaml was second son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower (Jones, vol. ii. p. 340).

These are given without any opinion as to the correctness of the quarterings.

PICHARD OF STANDEN (STAUNTON-ON-WYE), CO. HEREFORD; AND SAPY PICHARD, CO. WORCESTER.

The early history of this branch is in the account of the Pichards of Straddewy, and there it is shewn that in

1211.—Milo Pichard had the fourth of a manor in Sapy, co. Worcester; the following fine gives the name of his wife.

Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, vol. i. Printed by command of William 4. in 1835.

5 Hen. 3, Worcester.

1221.—Henry de Crupes gives to the Lord the King half a mark for having a certain (writ of) pene before the Justices itinerant in the parts of Gloucester against Milo Pichard and Matilda his wife and others, concerning half a knight's fee, with the appurtenances in Sapie. He hath the writ, and the Sheriff of Worcester is commanded that he takes, etc. Witness H., etc., at York the 18th day of June.

In the pedigree made for the Baskerville family (who inherited Standen from the Pichards), in the College of Arms, two named Milo of Standen are given before Roger, and two will here be found; the College does not make any of these of Standen as of Sapy Pichard also, but it is conclusively proved hereafter that they were of both places.

Testa de Nevil. Printed copy.
The Scutage,* in co. Worcester. Worcester, No. 178, page 39.

The fees are of the honor of Richard's Castle,† which William de Stutevill holds. In Sapi Pichard fourth part of a fee which Milo Pichard holds of William de Stutevill,† and he of the Lord the King.

* An army, composed of feudal vassals, was commonly very intractable and undisciplined, both because of the independent spirit of the persons who served in it, and because the commands were not given, either by the choice of the Sovereign, or from the military capacity and experience of the officers. Each baron conducted his own vassals; his rank was greater or less, proportioned to the extent of his property; even the supreme command under the prince was often attached to birth; and as the military vassals were obliged to serve only forty days at their own charge, though if the expedition were distant they were put to great expense, the prince reaped little benefit from their attendance. Hen. 2, sensible of these inconveniences, levied upon his vassals in Normandy and other provinces remote from Toulouse (where he wished to take his army), a sum of money in lieu of their service; and this, on account of the distance, was still now advantageous to his English vassals. He imposed, therefore, a scutage of £180,000 on the Knights' fees, a commutation (the first perhaps to be met with in history) to which the military tenants willingly submitted. Hume, p. 76.

† "Osborne Fitz Richard had Richard's Castle at the Domesday survey. Hugo Fitz Osborne, temp. Hen. 1., married Eustachiá de Say, and left her name to his descendants instead of his own. Hugh de Say died 1200, his only daughter married, first husband Hugh de Ferrers, and in 1211 Robert de Mortimer, and had a son Hugh de Mortimer; her third husband, 1219, was William de Stutevill; at his death he devised the barony of Richard's Castle to his son-in-law Mortimer, who was a partizan of Hen. 3 in the baron's wars, his son Robert de Mortimer succeeded 3 Ed. 1, and was baron of Burford, Hugh de Mortimer his son took part in the Scotch wars, living 1297.

The next entry is on page 41. The date is fixed by its being the collection of an aid to marry Isabella, sister of Hen. 3, to the Emperor of the Romans.* Matilda, the widow, is now in possession.

Worcester, No. 183, p. 41.

1235.—And by one mark for half a fee of Sibilla Esturmi and Matilda Pichard, of the barony of William de Stutevill.

Milo Pichard holds under the Lacys before 1241.

Close Roll, 26 Hen. 3, part 1, memb. 14.

1241.—Dower of Margaret de Lacy. The King assigned to Margaret de Lacy as dower of the knights' fees which were held of Walter de Lacy, formerly her husband, in the county of Hereford, four and one half knights' fees which Walter de Baskervill held of the said Walter, and four fees which Ralph de Salceto held in the said county and in the county of Oxford, and three fees which Richard Hampton held of the same Walter, and one knight's fee which Godfrey de Gamages held, and one knight's fee which John de Omille held, and half a knight's fee which Milo Pichard held of the same (together with other knights' fees, etc.).

The Testa de Nevil also shews Milo holding the following (he would be the second of the name).

Hereford, Hundred of Grimeswrosne.

1242.—Page 63, No. 287. Milo Pichard holds in the town of Standen† four hides of Sir Roger Pichard, to wit of the honor of Wypreles, formerly of Walter Laci, by knight's service, to wit of one fee.

Page 63, No. 288. Milo Pychard, in the town of Burwelton,‡ two hides for half a fee by knight's service of the honor of Brickenu of new feoffment.

Hundred of Stretford.

Page 64. In Merston two hides for half a fee, which William Pichard holds of Milo Pichard of the heirship of Walter de Laci of old feoffment

His daughter and heiress, Joan de Mortimer of Richard's Castle, married first, Thomas de Bickenor, secondly, Sir Richard Talbot; their son was Sir John Talbot of Richard's Castle." Robinson's Castles of Herefordshire. See Inq. p. m. 1362, on Elizabeth Pychard (in Pichards of Merston), where land at Sapy is stated to be held of Sir John Talbot, Knight. "This branch of the Talbot family terminated in two daughters, wives of Sir Warine Archdekne and Sir Matthew Gournay." Robinson's Mans. under Richard's Castle.

* Married July 20, 1235, and had to her fortune 30,000 marcs, which was levied by an aid from the people. Nash's Worc., vol. ii. app. p. 63.

† Staunton upon Wye, 8¾ m. W.N.W. fr. Hereford.

‡ Probably Burlton, in parish of Burghill, 4 m. N.W. by N. fr. Heref. in hund. Grimsworth. Under Burghill, in his Mans. of Heref., Robinson says, under a note of Burlton Court, "From the Inq. p. m. Elizabeth Baskerville, 20, Hen. 8, it appears she died seized of the manor of Burlton, which her 1st husb., Sir R. Delabere, had held of Edwd. Duke of Bucks, by Knt's service." In "survey of manor of Brecknock, 13 H. 8, Jones v. 3, app. No. 6, Richard de laber holdeth half a Knt's fee in Borleton (Burlton)." The Dukes of Bucks are lords of Brecknock, see B. New. ped.

of the honor of Welbele. This was probably the half fee assigned to Margaret de Lacy, as dower in 1241, and held by Milo: it seems to continue with William, and his branch will be headed Pichards of Merston, and placed after the Standen line: it is not known how he was related, but probably a brother of Milo, and having this for his share.

Escheats etc. Fees formerly of Walter de Laci.

1242.—P. 68.—Willm. Pichard holds in the town of Merston ½ a fee.
No. 320.—Milo Pichard holds in the town of Randun 1 fee.

De Banco Roll, 27 H. 3. (Michaelmas), memb. 20.

1242.—Pleas on the morrow of All Souls.

Hereford. A day is given to Basil de Burghull, Plt., and Milo Pychard of a plea of trespass on the octave of the purification of the blessed Mary. Roger son of Milo is found in Salop in 1254, and also in Standen 1255, for the jury find he holds a knight's fee in hundred of Grimsworth, and is not a Knight (see onwards). The branching off of the Scethrog line from John of Stradewy rests upon the authority of Jones's History of Brecknock, quoting from Carte's account of gifts to the Priory of Brecknock. It is to be observed, the succession of Roger to Standen occurs at the same time as that of John to Scethrog, suggesting the idea that Milo of Sapy may have held Scethrog also, and that the division of the two families might have occurred at this later date, but the father of Roger may also have perished in the same war.

Hundred Rolls, vol. 2, County of Salop.

1254.—Inquisitions made before the Justices itinerant in the county of Salop, in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, concerning the rights and liberties and other things concerning the same King.

Hundred of Conede, page 62.

Roger Pichard, Thomas Porcel, Philip de Smethecot hold Smethecot* for half a hide of land of the Lord Edward, son of the Lord the King, (whose tenure is) in the name of the custody of the heir of Lord William de Canteloy, and render Strethech and Motfech 4*d.* yearly, and do suit to the county and hundred.

In Eyton's 'Antiquities of Shropshire,' an account is given of the Pichards at Smethcott.

Vol. 6, p. 250-3, Smethcott in Conodoyre Hundred.

Edmund held it in Domesday. As to Edmund I cannot help considering him as identical with Elmund, a Saxon mentioned elsewhere in Domesday, as father of Alward or Elward. I have said, while all his

* A parish in hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 9½ m. S. by W. from Shrewsbury.

Domesday manors were probably forfeited, most of them were annexed by Hen. 1. to the honor of Montgomery. Smethcott was undoubtedly thus bestowed, and we must understand in the following account, the contemporary Lord of Montgomery was Lord of Smethcott. Towards the close of the twelfth century, the Lords of Montgomery had a feoffee at Smethcott, whose christian name William* is alone preserved: he left three daughters and co-heirs, Christiana, Matilda, and Margery, in October, 1203, being wives of John le Poer, Richard de Linley, and Baldwin Fitz Robert; two of them were at issue with one another about Smethcott. Assizes 5 John m. 4 dors. Picklescott was a member of Smethcott. The Haugmond Chartulary preserves a deed which passed later than the above transaction, as Christiana appears with a second husband, Philip de Hulega; the three co-heiresses, with their husbands, grant half Pykelescott to Robert Fitz Madoc, for his homage 60*s*., etc. A still later deed from the Chartulary we safely date between 1217-27. The co-heiress Christiana has a third husband, Matilda deceased. Thereby Baldwin de Smethcote, son of Robert, with his (Baldwin's) wife Margaret, Sir Richard de Linley, late husband of Matilda de Smethcote, and Sir Stephen de Patinton, with Christiana his wife, quit claim to Haughmon Abbey all disputed wood between Lega (Lee Botwood) and Smethcote. Witnesses, John Fitz Alan, John le Strange, Vivian de Rossale, Philip de Stapleton, and Robert de Girros. I will now follow the lines of the three co-heiresses of Smethcote separately, till I arrive at such documents as will exhibit them jointly. Their interests in Aldon and Acton Scott will give occasional help. First.—Christiana's successor I take to have been Roger le Poer, who occurs as a coparcener at Aldon, 1240. If so, he was with equal probability the son of her first husband, John le Poer; subsequent representatives of this branch are called Pichard, but I cannot fix their affinity with le Poer; Roger Pichard living in 1253 and 1255 had an alleged interest in Acton Scott, but not in Aldon. Second.—Matilda, wife of Richard de Linley, had apparently by him a son Richard, and the said son had a daughter, and sole heir. Richard, son of Richard de Linley, with Alice his daughter, quit-claimed their right to a part of Pykelscote, as I shall shew. I think this Alice became the wife of Thomas Purcel, who occurs on a Smethcott inquest, 1253, and in 1265 was a coparcener in Aldon, Acton Scott, and Smethcott. Third.—Margery, wife of Baldwin Fitz Robert; he succeeded his father in a tenure in Capite in Chirbury, his descent is therefore easily made out; he took the name of Smethcott from his wife's inheritance, and died about 1233, and was succeeded at Chirbury by his son Roger. 1245-55 will probably be the limits of a deed where Margery, widow of Baldwin de Smethcott, granted to the Abbot Haghmon, and his men of le Botwood, a right of common in

* William Pichard in 1197, by a fine has land in Salop (see Stradewy Pichards), and may be the William referred to.

all her lands at Smethcote. Witnesses, Sir Richard Sprenchehose, John de Stapulton, Richard Anglicus, Philip Burnel. In October, 1252, we have Margery de Smethcott claiming the advowson of Acton (Acton Scott), against Roger Pichard, and others unnamed in the patent I quote. Besides her son Roger, Margery seems to have had a son Stephen, who succeeded her at Aldon and Acton Scott, and was a coparcener there in 1255. Roger de Smethcott died 1253, leaving a son and heir Philip, aged 23, and who succeeded at once to his father's estate on the border; before 1255, Philip had apparently succeeded his grandmother at Smethcott. The above three statements will now explain the following return on the Condover hundred roll (he quotes the hundred roll just given of 1254). Here we should explain that the infant heir of William de Cantilupe, late Lord of Montgomery, was in ward to Prince Edward. The Domesday hidage of Smethcott was made up by Piclescote, reputed to be also half a hide, but the tenure of the two was now totally distinct, as will appear in the sequel. I will now resume a distinctive account of each share in Smethcott: Roger Pichard of Smethcott was assessed in 1262 for an imbladement with regard to the Long Forest. He still owed 18*d.* on this account in 1267. Roger Pichard was reported by the jurors of Condover hundred as failing in the attendance at the assizes of 1272. Smethcote was one of the manors which was enrolled as having been held of George de Cantilupe's honor of Montgomery, in the inquest taken after his decease. I have an extract of a deed said to have passed temp. Hen. 3, and which clearly belongs either to the very close of his reign or beginning of Ed. 1. Thereby Roger Prichard of Staundon, Knight, grants to Sir Hugh Burnel, Knight, his land in Smytycot, together with his share of the advowson of the Church. Harl. MS. 1982, fo. 51^{b}. The Feodary of 1284 names only two coparceners in Smethcott, viz.: Reginald le Escot and Hugh Burnell, holding the manor of Matilda (read Milicent) la Zouch. On death of Philip Burnel, son and heir of Hugh, an Inquisition states he held certain rents in Smethcote under Milicent la Zouch. Inq. 22 Ed. 1. Nos. 45^{e} and 159.

Vol. 12, page 376.—Acton Scott, formerly Acton-super-Montem, or Acton in Longfield.

On October 28, 1252.—Simon de Walton was named by letters patent as the Justiciar who was to try a suit of dernier presentiment which Margery de Smethcott had arraigned against Roger Pichard, and others concerning the advowson of the Church of Acton. This patent reveals to us two at least of the coparceners in one or both of these manors. Within three years from this time, Margery de Smethcott had been succeeded by her grandson Philip at Smethcott, and by her younger son Stephen at Aldon and Acton Scott, also Roger Pichard remained a coparcener in Smethcott, but his name is not again mentioned as having any concern in Aldon or Acton Scott. This remark brings us to the Munslow Hundred

Roll of 1255, which names Walter le Seculer, Stephen de Smethcott, Thomas Purcel, and Reginald Scott as the coparceners of Acton and Hennel (Henley).

Lydbury North.*

Vol. 2, p. 194-200.—Egwin was owner of vast estates at Lydbury, and in the district afterwards known as Montgomery. The manor of Lydbury was in Saxon and Norman times an estate of the See of Hereford; the conquest of England wrought no disturbance in it to the Bishops of the See; it was called Lydbury North to distinguish it from a manor of the same Bishop's, which lay many miles south of Hereford, now spelt Ledbury; its importance is implied by its name of north; the possession of it may almost be said to have made a Lord Marcher of every Bishop, till Wales was conquered. The foundation of Bishop's Castle was a feudal obligation, no less than a secular precaution, to guard a large frontier, and control tenants of 18,000 acres.

Page 199.—Thomas de Cantilupe was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, 1275; on May 7, 1275, was a Precipe from Ed. 1 to Peter Corbet, to restore to the Bishop of Hereford 100 acres of pasture at Esthampton (Asterton), into which Peter had no entry, save by an act of disseisin by Thomas Corbet (Peter's father), on Peter, former Bishop of Hereford. It seems a question between the two manors of Wentnor and Lydbury was the thing really at issue, and we have a record of a perambulation made on Sunday, March 27th, 1278. The persons (mentioned here) who made it, divided the Bishop's land at Esthampton from Corbet's land at Wentnor, as follows (Cantilupe's register, fo. 22a). It seems that this perambulation was held to be insufficient, as not having been wholly made by belted Knights. A King's writ, June 4th, 1278, orders the process to be renewed. The Sheriff again assembled a Jury of belted Knights, but Corbet objected to several of the number, and though the Bishop assented to Brian de Brompton, and his two sons Walter and Brian, acting on the panel (albeit the two latter were Corbet's nephews), still the panel of Knights was incomplete, owing to Corbet's objections. The Sheriff therefore impanelled nearly the same jury as before, seeing that both parties had agreed to the former jury; the difference was, that instead of Fitz Aer and Pichford, Sirs Adam de Montgomery and Roger Pichard were impanelled. This Jury refused to act, because it was not composed of Knights, and Corbet now objected to it, as containing four freemen. The Sheriff made a return to Westminster, stating his difficulties as above, and adding there was the greatest scarcity of belted Knights in Shropshire, and that the panel could hardly be filled up without an admixture of freemen. A writ of July 14th, 1278, amerces the Sheriff heavily for non-execution of the former writ, and threatens him with still severer penalties.

* A parish 2¾ m. S.E. from Richard's Castle, Salop.

At length, Oct. 27, 1278, a proper perambulation was sent into court at Westminster. The Sheriff himself and Hugh Burnel were on the panel.

In 1255 Roger, necessarily of Standen, as it is in Grimsworth hund., holds a Knight's fee, etc., as under:—

Coram Rege, 40 Hen. 3. (No. 102), memb. 27 dors.

Hundred of Grimeswrosne.

1255.—The Jury present that Roger Pichard, Walter de Trauel, Nicholas le Secul', Roger de Buruthulle, Robert de la Bere, and William Torel, hold Knights' fees, and are of full age, and are not knights. Therefore in mercy.

M. 32, Hund. of Grimeswrosne. Roger Pychard, q' *nondum miles*, half a mark.

M. 3d', Ralph de Sneth acknowledges half a virgate of land, etc., in Stonden to be the right of John Pychard. He may be a younger brother of Roger's, having this for his fortune.

Fine Roll, 40 Hen. 3, memb. 8.

1256.—Fine for respite of Knighthood. Roger Pichard of the county of Hereford made a fine with the King for half a mark of gold to have respite of knighthood until the feast of St. Edward next coming, or until the birth of our Lord next following, and that half mark of gold he paid into the King's wardrobe at the feast of St. Edward aforesaid.

Witness the King at Hereford 3rd August. He paid and he is quit.

Rolls of Hundreds, vol. 1, page 184, Hen. 3 to Ed. 1.—3 Ed. 1, Heref. Inq.

1274.—The Jury say that Roger Pichard, sub-escheator of the Lord the King, holds Richard's Castle, being in the hands of our Lord the King by the death of Lord Hugh de Montuomar, who lately died.

From the following two fines, Roger of Standen has two sons on whom land there is settled.

Fines, Ed. 1, Hereford. File 26 to 50. No. 35, 8 Ed. 1.

1279.—Between John the son of Roger Pychard, of Standon, Plt., and Roger Pychard, Deft., of the half of one virgate and twelve acres of land in Standon; wherefore a plea of warranty of charter was summoned, etc., to wit, that aforesaid Roger acknowledged said tenements to be the right of said John, as those which said John hath of the gift of said Roger. To hold to said John and his heirs for ever, rendering yearly one chaplet of roses, etc. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said John gave to said Roger one sparrow hawk.

1279.—No. 39, 8 Ed. 1. Between Roger, son of Roger Pychard, of Staundon, Plt., and Roger Pychard, Deft., of 2 virgates of land, 4 acres of

meadow, and 4 acres of wood in Schittinton, Moniton,* Staundon, and Lecton;† whereupon, etc., to wit, that aforesaid Roger Pychard acknowledged said tenements to be the right of the said Roger, the son of Roger, as those which the said Roger, son of Roger, hath of the gift of the aforesaid Roger Pychard. To hold to said Roger son of Roger, of the aforesaid Roger Pychard, for ever, rendering yearly one chaplet of roses, etc. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Roger, the son of Roger, gave to the aforesaid Roger Pychard one sparrow hawk.

In Eyton's Shropshire referred to after the entry of 1254, it is said that Roger was alive 1272, and with land there; in 1283 Milo Pichard of Staundon is also interested in Salop.

Fine Roll, 12 Ed. 1, memb. 3, Salop.

1283.—Milo Pichard of Staundon gives half a mark for a writ of Pene,‡ directed to Sheriff of Salop.

Worcester.—The said Milo gives half a mark for a term writ, directed to Sheriff of Worcester.

The purport of the writ is as follows:—

De Banco Roll. Mich. and All Souls', 12 Ed. 1, m. 79.

1283-4.—Wigorn. Miles Pychard of Staundon having taken out a writ of trespass against Ivon le Vykere (Ivon the Vicar), and not appearing, is together with his pledges, Tho. de Borthon and Stephen de Hill of Sapy, in mercy.

Milo must have had some property during his father's life time.

Assize Roll (Hereford), 15 Ed. 1 (mem. 14), and also
Assize Roll (M. 2, 20, 1ª), 15 Ed. 1, memb. 16.

1286.—Milo Pychard was a Juryman in a suit between John, son of Ralph le Moygne, and Wm. Balle, and Edmund de Mortmar,§ about a freehold in Roudon,‖ Waketon,¶ and Bromyard. A juryman must have property from four to six miles of the place, therefore it is inferred that Milo had some in the neighbourhood of Bromyard. Roudon may be Randun, mentioned in Testa de Nevil, 1242, as then held by Milo for one fee.

* Monnington upon Wye, a parish 9 m. W.N.W. from Hereford.

† Letton 6¾ m. S.W. by W. from Weobley.

‡ The writ of "pene" was a writ to remove a suit from an inferior Court into the Common Pleas.

§ See B. New. ped.

‖ Rowden in parish Bromyard, situated 1½ m. N.W. from Bromyard (Duncumb, v. 2, p. 70-1). It was held in 1216 by John le Moigne of the heirs of Adam le Botyler, and descended to Sir Ralph le Moigne, who in 1274 was Lord of Netherwood, Thornbury, and other manors. His son, Sir John, obtained license from Pope Innocent to build a chapel, and to have a chaplain in his house because of his inability to attend divine service at Bromyard during the winter season. Robinson's Mans., p. 50. 1283 and 1333, Mortimers have manor of Thornbury, see under Sapy.

¶ Wacton, a township in parish of Bromyard (Duncumb, v. 2, p. 76). Parish of Wacton 4 m. N.W. by W. from Bromyard.

READING

Charter Rolls.

19 Ed. 1, 2nd November, No. 6.

1291.—Grant to Milo Pichard of free warren* in all his lands of Staundon and Over Lecton in the county of Hereford, and Nether Sapy in the county of Worcester. This proves him to have been of both places.

Assize Roll, 20 Ed. 1.

1292.—Roger, son of Roger Pychard, demands rent in Staundon, Lecton, and Schietinton of Milo, son of Roger, and grandson of Milo (see undert his date Stradewy Pichards). In 1279, Roger of Staundon also had a son Roger, see fine.

Assize Roll, 20 Ed. 1, M 2 20 } 2 Hereford, memb. 25 dors'.

1292.—The assize considered whether Milo Pychard of Staundon unjustly made a certain trench in Over-Lecton to the injury of the freehold of John Broche in Staundon, and he complains that he used to drive his animals from his house in Staundon to a certain spring in Over-Lecton to water them there; the aforesaid Milo unjustly made the aforesaid trench so that it compels the aforesaid John to go round by one league. And Milo comes and says, etc.; and that the tenements of the said John were held of the ancestors of the said Milo in villenage; and that the aforesaid John was villain of one Roger, father of the said Milo, whose heir he is, etc. The Jury say that the aforesaid Milo did not make the aforesaid trench to the injury of the said John, etc.

Memb. 53, Hereford—same roll as above.

1292.—These were Coroners after the same Thr—viz.: Thomas le Petit, Adam de Lacy, Roger Pichard who died. And Milo Pichard, son and heir of the aforesaid Roger Pichard, answers for the time of the same Roger his father.

* A free warren is a franchise which gives a right to have and keep certain wild beasts and fowls called game within the precincts of a manor, or any other place of known extent, whereby the owner of the franchise has a property in the game, and a right to exclude all other persons from hunting or taking it. It is laid down by Blackstone (2 Comm. 417), that originally the right of taking and destroying game belonged exclusively to the king, and it is certain that this franchise, like that of a close or park, must either be derived from a royal grant, or from prescription which supposes a grant. It is the opinion of Spelman (Gloss. in voc. Warrenna), that free warren was introduced into England by the Normans. The grantee of free warren acquired thereby the right to appoint a person to watch over and preserve the game, called a warrener, who is justified in killing dogs, polecats, or other vermin which he finds disturbing or destroying the game (Cro. Jac. 45), and by 21 Ed. 1, s. 2, entitled De Malefactoribus, every forester, parker, or warrener was authorized to kill persons trespassing in forests, parks, or warrens, who resisted or refused to render themselves.—Penny Cyclopædia.

Assize Roll, Hereford, 21-23 Ed. 1. M 2 21 } 1.

1292-4.—Assize taken before Master A. del Crokdak, and Willm. Inge, Justices appointed at Ledebury in the county Hereford, on Wednesday next, after the octave of St. Michael, in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry.

Memb. 1, Hereford.

1293.—The assize considered whether Milo Pichard of Staundon unjustly, etc., disseised Simon de Ebroicis of Staundon of his common of pasture in Over-Lecton, which belongs to his freehold in Staundon, after the first, etc., and thereupon he complains that he disseised him of common in 10 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of pasture of common for all his animals every two years, after the corn and hay being carried, and every third year throughout the year, etc. And Milo comes and says that he is lord of the town of Over-Lecton, and says that he reserved out of the aforesaid land, meadow, and pasture, in bargaining his certain . . . . . and says that the same Simon, beyond that reservation, hath sufficient pasture with free ingress and egress as much as belongs to his freehold. And of this he puts himself upon the assize, etc. And Simon says that he hath not sufficient pasture beyond that reservation, and this he prays may be enquired by the assize, etc. Therefore let an assize be taken, etc. But it is respited until Thursday, next after the third week in Easter, at Hereford.

And the writ remains in the possession of the Sheriff, etc.

The Jury say upon their oath that the aforesaid Simon and Sarah, beyond that reservation, have sufficient pasture with free ingress and egress; and therefore it is considered that the said Milo goes without a day. And the said Simon takes nothing by that assize, but is amerced for his false claim, etc., 20^{d}.

Memb. 4 d'.

The assize considered whether Simon Devereus and Sarah his wife unjustly disseised Milo Pichard of his common of pasture in Staundon which belongs to his freehold in the same town. And he complained they disseised him of common in 3 acres of wood in which he used to common with all his cattle throughout the year except in forbidden times, and of common in 2 acres of meadow, and two-thirds of one acre of land in which he used to common with all his cattle after the hay and corn was carried every two years and every third year. After the reply of Simon and Sarah, judgment is given (in part) for Milo P.

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Stradewy Castle from S.W.

Memb. 6 d'. Assize at Hereford. Easter three weeks, 22 Ed. 1.

Same Roll as last.

1294.—Hereford. The assize considered whether Roger Pichard and John his son unjustly disseised Milo Pichard of his freehold in Stratdewy, Ocle, and Aumeleye, after the first, etc. And thereupon he complains that they disseised him of the stewardship of all his lands, 100 shillings rent, and of one suit (*i. e.* robe) of one hundred shillings, and of one fur of the value of 20 shillings, and of one saddle value 10 shillings, etc., and upon this comes the bailiff of John, the son of Reginald,* and says that Stretdewy is out of the county, and within the liberty of his Lord, where the King's writ does not run, and prays therefore that there be no proceeding to assize to the injury of the liberty aforesaid. And the sheriff being questioned whether Stretdewy is within the county or his bailiwick, and if the writ can be executed there, says that it cannot. Therefore a day is given to the parties at Leominster on the day of St. Michael, etc.

The 100s. may have been the fee as payment of Seneschal, the other, robes and equipments for the office.

Memb. 15. Day of St. Michael, 22nd year.

1294.—Milo Pichard, who is in the service of our Lord the King, against Roger Pichard and John his son of a plea of disseisin by William de la Haye, etc. (Excused).

Assize taken at Ledebyry on Thursday, in the Feast of St. Michael, in the 23rd year of King Edward, son of King Henry.

1295.—Milo Pychard who brought a writ of disseisin against Roger Pychard and John his son for tenements in Stretddewy, is not present to prosecute. Therefore the said Milo and his pledges to prosecute are in mercy, to wit, Roger Tylye and Adam Wycher, etc.

Charter Rolls, 22 Ed. 1, 13 July, No. 20.

1294.—Grant to Michael Pichard to hold a market every week on Monday at his manor of Staundon, Hereford, and a fair there every year, to continue five days, to wit, on the eve and day and morrow of St. George the Martyr, and two days following.

Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Palgrave. Printed by command of Geo. 4.

1297.—Pichard, Milo (Milo Pichard Pychard).

Pichard Milo returned for the county of Hereford, as holding lands or

* Brother to John Pichard's wife, Lord of Blanllyfui, Brecknockshire (see B. New. ped.). Straddewy was held by Knights' service of finding three men with horses equipped during the time of war at the castles of Blanllyfui for 40 days (see 1305 Strad. P's).

rents to the amount of £20* yearly value, and upwards, either in capite or otherwise, and as such, summoned under the general writ to perform military service in person with horses and arms, etc., in parts beyond the seas. Muster at London, on Sunday next, after the octave of St. John the Baptist, 7 July 25 Ed. 1. Page 286, No. 15.

This summons was on the memorable occasion when Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, refused to take the command of the forces for foreign parts when gathered. (See note under 1297 in Strad. P's).

Milo Pichard now agrees to let land, etc., in Sapy Pichard to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

Fine, Worcester, 29 Ed. 1.

1300.—Between Walter the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, plaintiff, and Milo Pychard, defendant, of one messuage, one mill, one carucate of land, six acres of wood, and four marks of rent, with the appurtenances in Sapie, whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the aforesaid bishop acknowledged the aforesaid tenements to be the right of the said Milo. And for this acknowledgment, fine, and agreement, the said Milo granted to the aforesaid bishop the aforesaid tenements with the appurtenances, and rendered the same to him in the same court, to have and to hold to the said bishop of the said Milo and his heirs during the life of the said bishop. Rendering therefor yearly one rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, for all service, custom, and demand to the said Milo and his heirs belonging. And performing to the chief lords of the fee for the said Milo and his heirs, all other services which to those tenements belong, and the said Milo and his heirs will warrant to the said bishop the said tenements by the said service against all men during the life of the said bishop. And after the decease of the said bishop, the said tenements wholly should revert to the aforesaid Milo and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the said bishop. To hold of the chief lord of that fee by the services which to the said tenements belong for ever. Worcester.

In the following fine, John Pichard is only put as the attorney or substitute, as it is in Salop, with which county the Staunden Pichards are associated; it may be Milo's son or grandson. In 1313 a John Pichard will be found joined with Roger (see hereafter) in letters of protection from the King, both being about to depart beyond seas in his service.

* The King, to supply his necessities, laid an oppressive hand on all orders of men, and shewed, at the same time, an equal disregard to the principles of the feudal law, by which all the lands of his kingdom were held; to increase his army, and support the great effort intended against France, he required the attendance of every proprietor of land possessed of £20 a year, even though he held not of the crown, and was not obliged by his tenure to perform any such service.—Hume, p. 150.

Fines, Salop, No. 115, 29 Ed. 1.

1300.—Between Thomas, son of Walter de Jay and Joan his wife, and John, son of the said Thomas and Joan, plaintiffs, by John Pychard, put in their place to gain or lose, and Nicholas de Reygate, defendant, by William de Brokebury, put in his place, of the manor of Jay, etc.

Assize Roll, 29 Ed. 1. N 2 11 } 3

1300.—M. 11 d'.—Milo Pichard de Harpeleye* and others for having disseised Matilda, daughter of William de Loges, of her free tenement in Pirye juxta Cureward.†

Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Palgrave. Printed by command of Geo. 4.

1301.—Pychard, Milo, commissioner of Array, in the counties Hereford and Worcester. Commission tested at Kemeseye, 12 May, 29 Ed. 1, pages 358, 360, Nos. 13, 14, 22.

Relating to this is an entry also in 'Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium,' vol. 1, page 117, 29 Ed. 1, as follows :—

1301.—Worcester.—Richard de Hampton, Edmund de Grafton, and Richard de Brightwell, and two of them, to inquire, etc., concerning five hundred footmen, by Milo Pychard, and the same Richard lately elected in the county of Worcester.

Hereford.—Walter de Redmarle and John de Danehurst and Richard de Brightwell, and two of them, to inquire, etc., concerning six hundred footmen, by Milo Pychard, and the same Richard in county of Hereford.

Milo is a member of Parliament for the county Hereford.

From Parliamentary Writs, etc., by Palgrave. By command of George 4.

1302.—Pychard Milo, knight of the shire, returned for Hereford, Parliament at London or Westminster, at Michaelmas, prorogued to the morrow of St. Edw., 14 October, 30 Ed. 1. Page 121, Nos. 28, 29.

1302.—Pychard, Milo, knight of the shire, returned for Hereford; obtains his writ de expensis for attendance at the last-mentioned Parliament. Writ tested at Westminster, 21 October, 30 Ed. 1. Page 131, No. 62.

* In Nether Sapy, otherwise Sapy Pichard, Worcestershire.

† Kyre Wyre, anciently called Cure Wyard. The manor of Cure was, 12 and 13 John, confirmed by the King to Robert Mortimer in marriage with the daughter of Hugh de Saye, heir of Osbern Fitz Richard. Nash's Worc. (see note, page 69, where Pichards hold under same family in Sapy, Worc.). Great Kyre is in county Worcester, 4 m. S.E. by S. from Tenbury.

Subsidy, Hereford, 31 Ed. 1 $\frac{117}{3}$

1302.—Roll of Knights' Fees. Grant to our Lord the King to marry his eldest daughter. 31 Ed. 1.

Hundred of Grimeswrosne (Grimsworth).

Of Milo Pychard for one fee at Staunton and Lecton, xls.

1303.—Fine, Hereford. File 201 to 225 (No. 223), 32 Ed. 1.

Between Richard de la Hulle, of Webbeleye,* and Amicia his wife, plaintiffs, and Roger Pychard, defendant, of two mess., sixty acres of land, and four acres of meadow in Webbeleye. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the said Richard acknowledged the aforesaid tenements with the appurtenances to be the right of said Roger, as those which said Roger had of the gift of said Richard; and for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Roger granted to said Richard and Amicia the said tenement with appurtenances, to hold to said Richard and Amicia during the life of both of them, the said Richard and Amicia, and after the decease of both of them the said Richard and Amicia, the said tenements wholly to remain to Richard de la Hulle, of Webbeleye, the younger, and his heirs, free of the heirs of the said Richard and Amicia. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services which to the same belong for ever.

This Roger Pichard may be Roger, the son of Roger, who in 1279 had land in Staundon, etc., given him; or Roger (son of Milo), who married a daughter of de Sapy in 1311.

From Episcopal Registers, Hereford.

1305.—March 18, Bishop Swinfield admitted Milo Pychard a subdeacon to the church of Monnington, on the presentation of Katherine Lady de Audel the patroness.

On same day the Bishop admitted Edmund Pichard an acolyte to church of Staundon, on presentation of Milo Pichard, knight.

Assize Roll, 32-5 Ed. 1. $\left.\begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \\ 12 \end{matrix}\right\} 6$

1303-6.—Memb. 1 d'.—Walter, son of Milo Pychard and others, for having disseised Margery who was the wife of Milo† Pychard of a free

* A borough and parish 12 m. N.W. from Hereford.

† This is not likely to be the death of Milo who succeeded Roger in Staundon, who (Roger) was of Staundon in 1255, and not a knight. Milo being of Staundon in 1242, Roger was probably not much more than of full age, 1255. The Milo who was of Staundon in 1309 had at that date a son Edmund, and Edmund in 1305 was an acolyte of Staundon; this, supposing a second Milo

tenement in Harpeleye.* Walter says that his father died seised of the premises, and that he afterwards took possession. The jury find that he unlawfully holds the same, therefore Margery to recover her seisin.

Damages—half a mark.

Memb. 49.—William de Brokbury for having disseised Milo Pychard of a free tenement in Staundon.

Memb. between 55 and 56.—William de la Mare in mercy in a suit against Milo Pichard.

Memb. 60.—William de la Mare *versus* Milo Pichard, to appear by a certain day.

Sibilla, who was wife of Walter de la Barre, *versus* Milo Pichard, to appear by a certain day.

Assize Roll, 35 Ed. 1. N 2 13 } 4

1306.—Hereford, Memb. 16.—William de Grandisone and Sabilla his wife, Milo Pichard, Roger Russell, John de Cafton, and Richard Attenok, for having disseised Lawrence de Hameldon and Joan his wife, of their free tenements in Eton Tregoz.† William de Grandisone alleges that Joan holding the same in dower has committed waste to the damage of his wife Sabilla, and to the detriment of her right in the same. The case is postponed to the Michaelmas assizes at Hereford.

Parliamentary Writs, etc., by Palgrave. By command of William 4, 1834, (vol. i., p. 781).

1307.—Pychard Milo, knight of the shire, returned for Hereford. Parliament at Northampton in fifteen days of St. Michael, 13 October, 1 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 6. No. 14.

This Milo is found a benefactor to Wormeleye Priory; no date is given, but as a Charter occurs before this (Milo's) of Edward the King, in the register of the Priory, the gift must be by him, the other named Milo having lived before the time of Ed. 1.

A Register of Wormeleye Priory. Harl. MS. 3586, fo. 130^{b}.

1272 to 1307.—Know all present and to come that I Milo Pychard, at the instigation of divine piety and for the safety of my soul and the souls

had succeeded at this date, would make a great grandson of the Roger not a knight in 1255, of an age to be an acolyte in 1305.

Milo of this assize roll is perhaps younger brother of Roger owning Staundon in 1255, having a small quantity of land given him, as John and Roger Pichard are seen to have in 1279 (see ante). Walter, who claims, would no doubt be his eldest son.

* In Sapy Pichard, county Worcester.

† A township in parish of Foy, 2¾ miles N. by E. from Ross, and the adjoining parish to Sellack, where Pengethley was situated, which last was owned by the Suckley Pichards.

of my ancestors, have given and conceded, and by this my present Charter have confirmed for a pure and perpetual alms to the house of St. Leonard at Pyoma, half a measure of wheat in the feast of St. Michael in my granary at Staundone to be received annually from me and my heirs for ever, and that this my gift may remain firm and unshaken, I have confirmed it by this present writing and by the attestation of my seal. These being witnesses, etc.

Coram Rege Roll—Trinity, 2 Ed. 2, Memb. 50 (No. 8).

1309.—Hereford. John son of Philip son of Stephen de Ludelowe appears on the 4th day against Milo Pichard, knight, Roger But, chaplain, John de Walford, and William de Norton, of a plea of trespass, and they do not come, and the said Milo had a day here, etc., by his essoin, after which he was attached by Roger Lugwardyn and Roger Cobbe. Therefore they are in mercy, and the Sheriff was commanded to take others, and the Sheriff returned that they are not found, etc. Therefore the Sheriff is commanded that he distrain the said Milo by all his lands, etc., and that of the issues, etc., and as before that he take others, etc., so that he have the bodies of all the aforesaid before the King on the octave of St. Michael wheresoever, etc.

A Coleman de Ludlowe is mentioned by Eyton in his 'Antiquities of Shropshire,' and to a Charter of his, Peter Pychard is witness in 1255 (in vol. 5, p. 38, under Stokesay). Of under tenants at Stokesay at the assizes 40 H. 3, m. 15 dorso. Nicholas le Haseloure appeared against Coleman le Whyte in a plea of convention concerning thirds of several messuages and parcels of land in Whitlinton, Stokesay, and Stiventon; the heir of Coleman le Whyte was apparently his nephew. The latter, as Coleman de Ludelawe, quit claims to his lord, Sir John de Verdun, all right in 10 acres, etc., in Stokesay, which Coleman de Ludlowe the grantor's uncle purchased of Walter de Say. Two of the witnesses were William de Eccleshall and Peter Pychard. Charters in possession of Richard Corbet, Esq., of Adderley.

Assize Roll (divers Counties) 3 Ed. 2. N 2 14 } 6

1309.—Assizes taken at Gloucester, etc., on the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr in third year of King Edward, son of King Edward.

M. 21. Hereford. Milo Pychard, plaintiff, against William de Cosynton and John de Solariis, of a plea of assize of new disseisin.

Parliamentary Writs, etc., by Palgrave, by command of William 4, 1834.

1310.—Pichard, Milo, knight, performing military service due from

Roger de Mortymer. Muster at Tweedmouth.* 17 Sept., 4 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 403, No. 19.

1311.—Pychard Milo, one of the Supervisors of the array in the Co. Hereford, and also leader of the levies. Sheriff ordered to pay his expenses. Commission and Writ tested at Berwick-upon-Tweed 20 May, 4 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 409-10, Nos. 38, 41.

More information connected with this is in—

Rolls of Scotland, 4 Ed. 2, page 97b.

1311.—For foot soldiers to be raised, viz., from each town one throughout England. The King to his dear and faithful Knights and good men of the county of York, greeting. Whereas against Robert de Brus and his accomplices, our enemies, we propose to take our army, etc., we require you to provide from each town one able footman furnished with sufficient arms to be at Rokesburgh,† etc. Witness the King at Berwick-on-Tweed the 20th day of May.

In the same manner it is ordered to the Knights and good men of the counties underwritten, and the following are assigned to superintend the same as above, to wit—

Richard de Baskervil.
Roger de Chaundos.
Henry de Pembrigge.
Milo Pychard.

} From three or two to superintend, etc., in the county of Hereford. And there are there the said Henry and Milo the leaders.

P. 98b.—For payment of the wages of the leaders of the said foot soldiers. To the Sheriff of Hereford, for Henry de Pembrigge and Milo Pychard, viz., for each £4 12s. for so many days (23 days).

Milo is thus seen to have been a leader against Robert Bruce, so notably connected with the history of Scotland.

The next is an interesting document in the family history, and points to the time of the marriage of Roger Pichard and Isolda de Sapy, of Upper Sapy, Herefordshire; the heirs of Roger were also eventually heirs of the Sapys, through this marriage. It might be expected that Hugh de Sapy was her father, but in the College of Arms, in a pedigree made for the Baskerville family, one of whom married the eventual heir of Roger Pichard, she (Isolda) is put as daughter of John de Sapy. Upper Sapy is an adjoining parish to Lower Sapy, or Sapy Pichard; the former is in Herefordshire, the latter in Worcestershire. There has been much confusion about these Sapys; it must be borne in mind, Sapy in Worcestershire had long belonged to the Pichards. Sapy in Herefordshire never belonged to

* Robert Bruce, seconded by Sir James Douglas, was about this time daily gaining some new accession of territory.—Hume, p. 160.

† Roxburgh, a decayed town in that shire.

a Pichard, but to the heirs of the Pichards through this marriage with Isolda de Sapy.

Feet of Fines. Ed. 2. Hereford. File 26 to 50. (No. 48.) 5 Ed. 2.

1311.—Between Hugh de Sapy,* plaintiff, and Milo Pychard, defendant, of the manor of Staundon with the appurtenances and two mills in the same town and Lecton, and the advowson of the church of the town of Staundon. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that said Milo acknowledged the said tenements and advowson to be the right of said Hugh as those which said Hugh hath of the gift of said Milo. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Hugh granted to the said Milo the aforesaid tenements and advowson with the appurtenances to hold to the said Milo during his life, and after the decease of the said Milo the said tenements and advowson wholly shall remain to Roger, son of the said Milo and Isolde his wife, and the heirs which the said Roger may beget of the body of the said Isolde. To hold, etc., for ever. And if it shall happen that the said Roger shall die without heirs on the body of the said Isolde begotten then after the decease of the same Roger and Isolde, the aforesaid tenements and advowson wholly shall remain to the right heirs of the said Milo. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services which belong to the said tenements and advowson for ever.

Extracts from Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 2, p. 1, page 212.

On Patent Roll. 6 Ed. 2.

1313.—John de Hotham, clerk, who in the service of the King is about to depart to parts beyond seas, hath the King's letters of protection until the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula next. Witness the King at Westminster 3rd May.

Roger Pychard and John Pycard, who with Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, is about to set out, etc., hath like letters, etc.

(Both of them may have been sons of Milo.)

Assize Roll (divers Counties), 3 Ed. 2. N 2 14 } 6 The roll embraces later years also.

Assizes at Hereford. 8 Ed. 2.

1314.—Hereford m. 77 d'. The assize considered whether Milo Pichard

* Hugh de Sapy referred to in the following extracts may be the same Hugh as in the fine. In 1306, Hugh de Sapy was incumbent of Upper Sapy, Herefordshire. Duncumb, v. 2, p. 159. 1338, De Banco, Trinity: 12 Ed. 3. m. 203 d', Hugh de Sapy, parson of the church of Ombersleye (Worcester) versus Richard Shep, Hereford. In Nash under Ombersley, Hugo de Sapy, Incumbent, 1319 A.D.

and Edmund his son, John Payn, John de Mockas, Walter le Whyte of Lecton, John de Burleton (and others), unjustly disseised the prior of Newent of his freehold in Staundon, near Moniton upon the Way. And he complains that they disseised him of thirty-six acres of land with the appurtenances. And none of them appear, but one William Bonde answers for the aforesaid Milo, as his bailiff, and the others were not attached because they were not found. Therefore the Assize is taken against them by default, and the said Milo by his bailiff says that he is not bound to answer to this writ because the said Prior is not perpetual, but is removable at the will of the abbot of Cormelies, and he says that he has done no injury or disseisin, and he puts himself upon the Assize. And the said Prior says that the said Milo lately, before the Mayor of London and Keeper of the Seal for the acknowledgment of debts according to the form of the Statute of Merchants in London,* on Monday next, after the purification of the blessed Mary in the fourth year of the reign of the now King, acknowledged himself bound to the said prior in twelve pounds sterling, to be paid to said Prior at certain terms, which said debt at such terms not being paid, the said Prior sued a writ against the same Milo, by which the said tenements were delivered to the said Prior to hold as his freehold, etc., by force of the Statute, etc., until said debt should be fully levied. Therefore he says that by virtue of the recognisance aforesaid he was seised of the said tenements as his freehold in form aforesaid until the aforesaid Milo and the others him thereof unjustly disseised, and this he is ready to verify by the Assize. And the said Milo by his bailiff likewise. The Jury say that the said tenements were delivered to the same Prior by virtue of the aforesaid recognisances to the extent of six pounds, to be held as his freehold until the said debts of £12 should be fully raised, and they say that the said Prior was in possession of the said tenements until the said Milo and the others unjustly disseised him, etc. Therefore it is considered the said Prior recover his seisin, and his damages, and the aforesaid Milo, and the others in mercy, etc. Damages, £7.

(In this Assize Roll there is mention of Walter le Whyte; in the Coram Rege of 1309, mention of de Ludlowe; in the extract from

* Duncumb, v. 2, p. 142, under Ocle Pichard, among notices of the Pichard family, says, "In the time of Ed. 3, Thomas Pichard was Sheriff, and in the following year discharged that office with John Sholle as his colleague. After the battle of Poictiers A.D. 1356, when John King of France was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, a magnificent entertainment was given in honour of the victory by Henry Picard, then Lord Mayor of London; the prince and his royal captive were present; and the same Picard on a subsequent occasion is said to have entertained together the Kings of England, France, Scotland and Cyprus." As Milo acknowledged this debt in London according to the form of merchants, it may be supposed he was one there, and may have been the ancestor of Henry Picard, the Lord Mayor, who was a merchant. His coat of arms is however different to that of the Herefordshire family. Duncumb does not state his authority for placing him with those of Herefordshire.

Eyton's Salop, placed after the Coram Rege, le Whyte and de Ludlowe appear as the same family. Probably some connection existed between them and the Pichards).

M. 80 d', Hereford. Milo Pichard, plaintiff, against John de Solers of a plea of Assize of new disseisin by Adam Dan. Thursday next after the exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Plaintiff Milo Pychard against Richard de Manus of a plea of Assize of new disseisin by William Bond. Thursday next after exaltation of Holy Cross.

M. 83. Assize taken at Hereford on Thursday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 8 Ed. 2. 1314.—Hereford. Milo Pychard, who brought a writ of Assize of new disseisin against John de Solers for a tenement in Dorsinton,* is not present. Therefore the aforesaid John goes thereof without a day, and thesaid Milo and his pledges to prosecute in mercy, to wit, Roger Cobbe and Roger de Lugwardyn, etc.

Hereford. Milo Pichard, who brought a writ of Assize of new disseisin against Richard de Manus for a tenement in Staundon, is not present. Therefore the said Richard goes thereof without a day, and the said Milo and his pledges to prosecute in mercy, to wit, Roger de Lugwardyn and Roger Cobbe, etc.

In the Coram Rege of 1309 Roger de Lugwardyn and Roger Cobbe are mentioned.

Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium. Vol. 1, p. 208.

1314.—7 Ed. 2. Hereford. In the same manner Milo Pichard sheweth to the King that he in the court of the King hath recovered his seisin against Richard de Manus, of one acre and half of land with appurtenances in Staundon, etc.

Assize Roll (Divers Counties). N 2 24 } 6

Assize, etc., at Evesham, on Wednesday next after the Feast of St. James the Apostle, in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward.

1314-15.—Worcester.—The assize considered whether Roger, son of Milo Pychard and Milo Pychard, unjustly, etc., disseised Thomas son of William Apselon of his freehold in Nether Sapy, and thereupon he complains that he disseised him of nineteen solidates and eight denariates of rent, with the appurtenances, etc., and Roger comes, and Milo does not

* Dorston or Dorsintone, a parish in hundred of Webtree, 8 m. E. by S. from Hay. Bishop Swinfield's Roll, 1289-90, p. 92, *Note* A.

come, nor is he attached, because he was not found. Therefore let the assize be taken against him by default, etc. And Roger answers as tenant, etc., and says that the said Thomas unjustly brought this assize against him, because he says that the said Thomas never was in possession of the said rent as of his freehold, so that thereof he could be disseised, etc. And Thomas says, that the said Roger by his certain writing, gave and granted to said Thomas the aforesaid rent, to be received yearly, of certain tenants in Nether Sapy, to him and his heirs for ever; and bound himself and his heirs to warrant to the said Thomas and his heirs the said rent for ever, by which gift and grant the aforesaid tenants attorned for their services to the same Thomas, etc., whereupon he says that he was in possession of the said rent by the said feoffment as of freehold, etc., until the said Roger, contrary to his own deed, him thereof unjustly, etc., disseised. And this he prays may be inquired of by the Assize, and Roger does likewise. Therefore let the Assize, etc., be taken.

The jurors say, upon their oath, that the aforesaid Thomas never was in possession of the aforesaid rent as of his freehold, so that thereof he could be disseised. Therefore it is considered that the said Thomas take nothing by this assize, but is in mercy for his false claim. And the said Roger goes therefore without a day, etc.

Parliamentary Writs, etc., by Palgrave. By command of William 4.

1316.—Pychard, Milo, certified pursuant to writ, tested at Clipston, 5 March, as one of the lords of the townships of Staunton and Letton in the county Hereford, 9 Ed. 2, part 2. P. 365, No. 9.

By 1319 Sir Roger has succeeded Milo his father, and he is found returned as member for the county, from—

Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Palgrave. By command of William 4, 1834.

1319.—Pichard, Roger, knight of the shire, returned for Hereford. Parliament at York, in one month of Easter, 6 May, 12 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 203, No. 58.

1319.—Pichard, Roger, obtains his writ de expensis for attendance in such Parliament. Tested at York, 25 May, 12 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 210, No. 78.

Roger and Edmund his brother are in the revolt of the Earl of Lancaster, the Earl of Hereford and other barons, as was also Peter of Almaly (see note under 1323, Pichard of Almaly).

Assize Rolls (Divers Counties).

Inquisitions to inquire concerning rebels, 17 Ed. 2, No. 44, memb. 4 dors'.

1323.—Hereford.—The jury of Divers Hundreds present, that John de Sapy, Milo Pichard, Edmund Pichard parson of church of Staundon, etc., were adherents of Earl of Hereford and Roger de Mortmar, riding and going armed towards Gloucester, London, and elsewhere, against the King.

Milo Pichard would be Milo of Bredwardine, or Milo parson of Moniton; Edmund, a son of late Milo, of Staundon (see Assize Roll, 2 Ed. 2, 1309; the roll takes in 1314, under which date he is mentioned).

Memb. 5 dors'.—Edmund Pychard, parson of church of Staundon, confessed the charges against him, and fined ten marks.

Memb. 6.—Roger Pichard, knight, and others, enemies of the King, etc., confessed the trespass, and fined forty marks.

Roger Pichard, surety for Giles Hakelut Ric. de Bagendene.

Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Palgrave. By command of William 4.

1323.—Pichard de Com. Hereford, Roger, "Miles" . . . . one of the sureties for the good behaviour of William Waldeboef, on his discharge from imprisonment as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, etc. Recognisance dated 17 August, 17 Ed. 2. Part 2, page 235, No. 34.

1324.—Pichard, Roger. Part 1, page 652, No. 87. He is again member of Parliament in .

1324.—Pychard, Roger, knight returned by the sheriff of the county of Hereford, pursuant to writ tested at Westminster, 9 May, as summoned, etc., to attend the great council, 17 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 639, No. 35.

Abbreviation of Pleas (p. 344), 17 Ed. 2.

Pleas before our Lord the King at Worcester, Hereford, etc. Hil. Term, 17 Ed. 2.

1324.—The Lord the King directed his writ to his justices, reciting that disturbances had been lately moved throughout the kingdom by certain of his enemies, and directing them to inquire as to the wrong doers, etc. Inquisition taken by authority of such writ, in which the jurors say that Roger de Mortmar and others, with an army of a great number of men, horse, and foot, levied war against our Lord the King in the months of November, December, and January, in the fifteenth year of his reign (1321). Adam, Bishop of Hereford, was charged with being an adherent of said Roger de Mortmar.

A jury of the county of Hereford summoned to inquire thereof; and the jury for the county of Hereford come, to wit, Roger de Baskervile, knight, Walter de Freen, Roger Pychard, John de Lingeyne, Thomas de

Yeddevenne, knights, Stephen Deveros, Adam de Halnak, Nigel de Grey, John de Bradfeld, Richard de la Lynde, and Roger de Postone, who say, upon their oath, that the said Bishop was of agreement and adherence to the said Roger de Mortmar, of Wigmore, a convicted enemy of the King, as is above presented.

Close Roll, 18 Ed. 2, memb. 30.

1324.—For Roger Pichard:—The King to the Sheriff of Hereford, greeting—Willing to do special grace to our dear and faithful Roger Pychard, who, with our dear and faithful Edmund, Earl* of Kent, our dear brother, is in our service in parts beyond the seas, we have respited to him all the debts which he owes to us at our Exchequer until the Feast of Easter next, unless otherwise in the meantime we shall direct; and therefore we command you that the said Roger in the meantime that

* Charles the Fair, King of France, had grounds of complaint against the Ministers of Edward 2, in Guienne, and as there was no equitable judge in that strange species of sovereignty established by the feudal law, he seemed desirous to take advantage of Edward's weakness, and, under that pretence, to confiscate all his foreign dominions. After an embassy by the King's brother, the Earl of Kent, had been tried in vain, Queen Isabella obtained permission to go over to Paris, and endeavour to adjust the differences with her brother. On her arrival she found a great number of fugitives, the remains of the Lancastrian faction; and their common hatred of Spenser soon caused a friendship between them and that princess. Among them was young Roger Mortimer, a potent baron in the Welsh marches, who had been condemned for high treason, but had received a pardon for his life, and was detained in the Tower, with an intention of rendering his confinement perpetual. He was so fortunate as to make his escape to France, being one of the most considerable now remaining of the Lancastrian party; he was easily admitted to pay his court to Queen Isabella. The graces of his person and addresses advanced him quickly in her affections. She entered ardently into all his conspiracies; and having artfully gotten into her hands the young prince and heir, resolved on the utter ruin of the King and his favourite Spenser. A correspondence was secretly carried on with the malcontent party in England. When Edward, informed of these things, required her to return with the young prince, she declared Spenser must first for ever be removed from his councils, which caused her great popularity in England. Edward endeavoured to put himself in a position of defence. She set sail, and landed in Suffolk, 24 September, 1326, the Earl of Kent was in her company; two other princes of the blood, the Earl of Norfolk and the Earl of Leicester, joined her soon after her landing, with all their followers; three prelates, the bishops of Ely, Lincoln, and Hereford, brought her both the force of their vassals and the authority of their character. Edward, disappointed in his expectations of loyalty in many parts, took refuge in the mountains of Wales; he was discovered, and confined at Kenihoult (and the two Spensers executed), and his resignation extorted from him by the machinations of his Queen, January, 1327. The Earl of Leicester, now Earl of Lancaster, into whose hands the King had been committed, feeling generously towards him, Edward was taken from him, and delivered to Lord Berkeley, and Mautravers and Gournay, who were instructed with guarding him, each for a month—the former treated him gently, the last two with every indignity; but as this method was too slow of laying him in the grave, the impatient Mortimer secrétly sent orders to the two keepers, who were at his devotion, instantly to despatch him, which order was executed at Berkeley Castle.—Hume, pp. 163-5. (A Bishop of Hereford (spoken of as having joined the Queen on her landing in the above extract), will be found an adherent of the Lancastrian faction (see 1323), when Roger Pichard is one of the jury.)

respite you permit to have. Witness the King at Guildeford, the 8th day of October.

1324.—Before this date, Sapy Pichard, county Worcester, was in the hands of another branch of the Pichards (see Pichards of Morston, 1324).

The numerous writs which follow, addressed to Roger Pichard in 1325, shew the agitation of the country, when the King was informed of the Queen's conduct before her arrival in England.

Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Palgrave.
By command of William 4.

1325.—Pychard, Roger, appointed to act as commissioner of array in the county of Hereford in the place of others unable to act. Commission of substitution tested at Tutbury, 11 January, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 692, No. 196.

1325.—Pychard, Roger.—Marching orders addressed to him as leader of the detachments for the county of Hereford, in consequence of the prorogation of the muster. Writ tested at the Tower of London, 20 February 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 702, No. 230.

1325.—Pychard, Roger, empowered to assist in arraying the levies of South Wales. Commission tested at the Tower of London, 20 February, 18 Ed. 2, pages 704, 705, Nos. 236, 238. Part 1.

1325.—Pychard, Sire Roger, receives directions concerning the march of the levies from Cardigan and Caermarthen, etc. Writ tested at Westminster, 26 February, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 708, No. 250.

1325.—Pychard, Roger.—Orders addressed to him concerning the march of the detachments of foot soldiers from the county of Hereford; another prorogation of the muster having taken place. Writ tested at Winchester, 1 May, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 718, No. 283.

1325.—Pychard, Roger, instructed to suspend the marching of the detachments of foot soldiers of the county of Hereford. Writ tested at Westminster, 10 July, 19 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 724, No. 3.

1325.—Pychard, Roger, commanded to inspect the levies of the county of Hereford, so that they may continue fit for service. Writ tested at Marshfield, 30th September, 19 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 732, No. 11.

1325.—Pychard, Roger, one of the commissioners of array in the county of Hereford. Commission tested at Bury St. Edmunds, 25 December, 19 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 736, No. 22.

1325-6.—Pychard, Roger, addressed as commissioner of array in county of Hereford, commanded to certify the names of persons likely to take the degree of knighthood. Writ tested at Norwich, 25 January, 19 Ed. 2. Part. 1, page 739, No. 28.

Parliamentary Writs, Bundle 5.

1326-7.—1 Ed. 3, Roger Pychard returned as knight for county of Hereford (m. 9).

Abbreviation of Rolls of Originalia (vol. ii.), page 10, 1 Ed. 3.

1326-7.—Hereford.—The King committed to Roger Pichard the county of Hereford and the King's castle* of Hereford, with appurtenances, to keep during the King's pleasure.

Parliamentary Writs, Bundle 5.

1327-8.—2 Ed. 3.—Roger Pichard, sheriff, Hereford. Roger Pichard, sheriff, returns as knights for the county of Hereford (Memb. 9) Roger Pychard and William de Staundon.

The next fine gives the name of the second wife of Roger.

Feet of fines. File 1 to 25. Ed. 3. Hereford. No. 18.

1328-9.—3 Ed. 3. Between Roger Pychard and Constancia his wife, plaintiffs, and Walter son of Adam de Malmeshulle and Margery, his wife, defendants, of six solidates and six denariates of rent in Staundon. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the said Walter and Margery acknowledged the said rent to be the right of the said Roger as that which the said Roger and Constancia have of the gift of the aforesaid Walter and Margery. To hold to said Roger and Constancia, and the heirs of said Roger for ever. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Roger and Constancia give to the said Walter and Margery forty shillings of silver. Hereford.

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 2, part 2, page 764.

1329.—3 Ed. 3. Pat. Roll.—Names of those who passed over the sea with the King. Thomas, Bishop Hereford, who in the service of the King is about to set out for parts beyond seas, hath the King's letters of protection until the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next coming.

Like letters have the underwritten who are about to depart with the King, viz. (among others), Roger Pichard.

* Before and after 24 Henry 3, the sheriffs appear to have been regularly governors of the castle, except on particular emergencies.—Duncumb, vol. i., p. 235. The castle had the river Wye on the south, and was defended by a large and deep moat on the north and east sides, to the angle of which the wall of the city extended, and was well calculated for the defence of the cathedral, which nearly adjoined it on the west. It comprised two wards, the keep was in the smaller towards the west, having a strong tower on the top, and a dungeon underneath. Leland describes the keep to have been "high and very strong, having in the outer wall ten semicircular towers, and one great tower within."—Duncumb, vol. i., p. 229.

Rolls of Parliament, Vol. 2, page 43ª. No. 57, A.D. 1330. 4 Ed. 3. (Petitions).

1330.—The Abbey and Convent of Reading petition Parliament respecting the lands of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March,* who holds of them in La Hoke and in the town of Leominster, who by judgment lost life and limb as a felon, which tenements, together with the goods which were then found of the Earl's, Roger de Chandos† Sheriff of Hereford and Roger Pichard have occupied, not suffering the Abbey to have year and waste. The petition ordered to be sent into Chancery.

Feet of Fines. File 26 to 50. (No. 28), 5 Ed. 3. Hereford.

1330-1.—Between Roger Pychard and Constantia his wife, plaintiffs, and Matthew de Roshale, defendant, of the manor of Hopton Hagornel. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the said Roger acknowledged the said manors to be the right of the same Matthew as that which said Matthew hath of the gift of said Roger. And for this acknowledgment etc., the said Matthew granted to the said Roger and Constantia the aforesaid manor with the appurtenances. To hold to said Roger and Constantia during their lives, and after the decease of the said Roger and Constantia, the said manor wholly shall remain to Ivette daughter of Paulinas de Kerdif. To be held during the life of the said Ivette, and after the decease of the said Ivette, the said manor shall remain to the right heirs of the aforesaid Roger. To be held of the chief Lords, etc., for ever. Hereford.

Cowerne is the place where the different branches of the Pichards had property. In 1249 Roger of Stradewy, by a Fine held here. Hopton Hagurnel is in Great Cowerne; to prove its locality, see Suckley Pichards who held there,—first branch 1567.

Assize Roll. Ed. 3. M 2 22 } 3. Hereford. Easter, 5 Ed. 3.

1331.—Granted by the Justices that Robert de Merston sue for John, son of John de Barowe (who is within age), against Roger Pychard, Knight, for an Assize.

Memb. 3. The Assize met to consider whether Roger Pychard, Knight, unjustly, etc., disseised John, the son of John de la Barowe, of his freehold in Shutynton. And thereupon he complains that he disseised him of one messuage, one carucate of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of

* The favourite of the Queen of Ed. 2.

† Sheriff of Herefordshire, 4 Ed. 3. Duncumb, vol. 1, p. 142.

pasture, thirteen solidates and four denariates of rent with the appurtenances, etc. And Roger does not come, but one John de Shutynton answers for him as his bailiff, and says that the tenements aforesaid are only one messuage, two virgates of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, and ten solidates of rent; and as to one virgate of land he says that the said John, son of John, was seised at his own will, and was seised on the day of the suing-out the writ, etc.; and of this he puts himself upon the assize, etc.; and as to the said messuage, one virgate of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and ten solidates of rent, he says that he holds the said tenements in the name of guardian of the said John, son of John, who is under age, because the said John, father of said John, son of John, held the tenements aforesaid of him by knight's service and died seised of the same in his demesne as of fee, and was so seised of said tenements without any wrong or disseisin, etc., and of this he put himself upon the assize, etc. And the said John, son of John, says that the said tenements are held in socage* and not by knight's service, and this he prays may be enquired by the assize. And Roger likewise. Therefore an assize is to be taken. The jurors say that the aforesaid tenements are one messuage, two virgates of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, and ten solidates of rent. And they say that said John, son of John, as to one virgate of land was seised at his own will; and as to the residue of the aforesaid tenements, except one acre of land, they say that they are held in socage, and not by knight's service, and that the said John, son of John, was desseised of the said tenements, except one acre of land. Therefore it is considered that the said John, the son of John, recover his seisin, etc. And his damages are taxed at 100s., and said Roger in mercy.

1332.—Same Roll. Memb. 1. 6 Ed. 3. William de Staundon and Isabella his wife, who brought a writ of assize against Roger Pychard, Knight ("Chivalier"), and others for a tenement in Staundon, are not present. Therefore in mercy, etc. Memb. 5, William de Staundon, plaintiff, against Roger Pychard, Knight, Edmund Pychard, parson of the church of Staundon, Walter le ffrenshe, John Pychard, John son of Hugh le Sominor, Hugh le Baillyf and John his son, of a plea of assize.

Edmund was brother of Roger, being mentioued as a son of Milo, on an Assize Roll, see 1314, and as parson of the church, and amongst the rebels on the Assize Roll in 1323. (Admitted acolyte of Staundon 1305). Roger and John go in the King's service in 1313 (see Rymer's Fœdera), and as he is now associated with Roger and Edmund, it may be supposed he was their brother.

* A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

Assize Roll. 5 Ed. 3. N 2 18 } 7 (divers Counties) memb. 1. Hereford.

1330-1.—Alice, formerly wife of Thomas de Bottelege, who brought a writ of assize against Margaret, formerly wife of Edmund de Mortimer,* for a tenement in Thornbury, is not present. Therefore she and John Pychard, her pledge, in mercy. (See more of this 1333, under Sapy).

Parliamentary Writs. Bundle 5.

1331-2.—6 Ed. 3. Roger Pychard, Sheriff. Hereford.

Abbreviation of Rolls of Originalia, Vol. 2, page 63. 6 Ed. 3. Hereford.

1331-2.—Also an entry that the King committed to Roger Pychard the county and the castle of Hereford to keep during pleasure.

Common Pleas. De Banco Roll. Hil. 12 Ed. 3, m. 316 d'.

1337-8.—Writ to the Sheriff of Hereford to make enquiry concerning all the lands and tenements of Miles Pychard, Lord of Staundon, which he held on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 34th of King Edward (1305), the grandfather of the present King, relative to an annual payment to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford of £10, and all reasonable costs and charges, etc. The Sheriff returns that he is yet unable to make it; it is therefore adjourned to the morrow of St. John the Baptist.

Coram Rege Roll. 12 Ed. 3.

1338.—Roger Pychard, a commissioner to enquire into right of Gilbert Talbot to Castle of Iskerman and Carnkenny, and Milo Pichard, one of the Jury. This is probably Milo of Scethrog.

Assize Roll (divers Counties). 13 Ed. 3 N 2 21 } 2 27 (it includes previous years).

Pleas of Assize at Stafford, 13 Ed. 3.

1338.—Hereford, m. 43 dors'. Susanna daughter of Margery Cole, against Baldwin de Brugge and Alicia his wife, Hugh de Brunshope, William de la Walle de Brugge, Walter Kaunte and John de Baverton, of a plea of jury of 24 knights, of assize mort d'ancestor, by Hugh de Kynardesleye.

Sibilla, sister of the same Susan, for the same, by Roger Pychard.

1336.—11 Ed. 3. Hereford, m. 47. The assize considered whether

* See B. New. ped: and 1255-72 Scethrog P.'s, where land in Thornbury is forfeited to Matilda de Mortimer, mother of Edmund.

William son of William Devereus, Roger Pychard, Knight ("Chivalier"), and Roger and Thomas, sons of the said Roger Pychard, Baldwin de Brugge (and others), unjustly disseised Thomas, Bishop of Hereford, of his freehold in Almaly and Kynardesleye. And he complains that they disseised him of the manor of Almaly and of three acres of meadow, etc.

And William, son of William, and the others do not come, but one John de Wodeway answers for them and for all except the said William; says that they have nothing in the tenements in question nor have done any injury or desseisin to the said bishop. And they put themselves on the assize. And the Bishop likewise. And the said William says that the said Bishop complains of being disseised of the said manor and meadow in Almaly and Kynardesleye, the said manor is in Almaly and Newechurch,* whereof he prays judgment. And if, etc., then he says that the said manor and meadow formerly were in seisin of Peter Pychard, which said Peter the said manor and meadow demised to William Devereus, father of the said William, to hold for the life of the said Peter, which said William Devereus of such estate died seised, after whose death the said William, the son, then under age, entered upon the said manor and meadow, as son and heir of the said William Devereus, and was seised thereof, until the said Bishop and certain others ejected him. The said William, the son, during his minority re-entered the said manor and meadow without doing any injury or disseisin to said Bishop. And of this he puts himself on the assize, and the Bishop likewise. The Recognizors said upon their oath that the said manor and meadow are wholly in the said towns of Almaly and Kynardesleye, except any part of the said manor may be in Newechurch,* as the said bailiff alleged. And they say that the said manor and meadow were in the seisin of the said Peter Pichard, who demised the same to the aforesaid William Devereus, to hold for the life of the said William only, who of such estate died seised, after whose death the said Peter entered into the manor and meadow aforesaid as his reversion, and of the same enfeoffed the aforesaid Bishop, by which the said Bishop was seised as his freehold until the aforesaid William, son of William Devereus, and Roger and Thomas, sons of Roger Pychard, Baldwin (and the others), with force and arms disseised him, to the damage of the said Bishop of 10 marks. And they say that the aforesaid Roger Pychard and the others were no parties to the disseisin aforesaid. Therefore it is considered that the said Bishop recover his seisin of the tenements in question, and his damages, which are taxed at 10 marks, and the said William, son of William Devereus and the other disseisors are to be taken, and the said Bishop in mercy for his false claims against the others, etc. Afterwards the said William and the other disseisors come before the afore-

* Newchurch is a township in parish of Kinnersley, and this township is in the hundred of Wolphey.

said Justices, and make a fine to the King for the said disseisin, viz. the said William. 40d., and each of the others 2s. Damages 10 marks.

Hereford, m. 48. Roger Pychard, who brought a writ of assize against Grimbald Pauncefot and others for a tenement in Great Cowarne, is not present. Therefore in mercy, etc.

Hereford, m. 50 d'. Roger Pychard against Grimbald Pauncefot and Ellen his wife, William de Penne, and William de Wyncester, of a plea of new disseisin.

In this Roll is the first mention of Roger and Thomas, sons of Sir Roger. Thomas it appears from the following Rolls succeeded Sir Roger, in Staundon.

Patent Roll, 14 Ed. 3, pt. 3, memb. 59 d'.

1339.—Hereford. W. de Shareshull, R. Hilary and J. de Peyto, senior, are appointed to take an assize which Constantia de Mortimer arraigned against Thomas, son of Roger Pychard of Staundon, and others, for a tenement in Staundon.

Feet of Fines, Ed. 3, Hereford. File 101 to 125 (No. 104), 15 Ed. 3.

1340-1.—Between Thomas the son of Roger Pichard and Eve his wife, plaintiffs, and Walter, parson of the church of Bisshopeston, and John, son of John de Hereford, defendants, of one messuage, three carucates of land, eight acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, and twenty acres of wood, with the appurtenances, in Overlecton. Whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them, to wit, that the aforesaid Thomas acknowledged the said tenements with the appurtenances to be the right of the said Walter, as those which the said Walter and John have of the gift of the said Thomas, and for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Walter and John granted to the aforesaid Thomas and Eve the aforesaid tenements, with the appurtenances. To hold to the same Thomas and Eve, and to the heirs males of the said Thomas and Eve for ever. And if it shall happen that the said Thomas and Eve die without heirs males of their bodies issuing, then after the decease of the same Thomas and Eve, the aforesaid tenements wholly to remain to the right heirs of the same Thomas. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services to the same belonging, for ever. Hereford.

Assize Roll, 16 Ed. 3, memb. 1.

1341-2.—Hereford.—The assize considered whether Thomas, son of Roger Pychard of Staundon and Eva his wife, John de la Boure, John son of John de Hereford, Alexander de Staundon, Walter de Hurleseye, and Hugh de Kyndesleye, unjustly, etc., disseised Constance de Mortimer of her freehold in Staundon. And thereupon she complains that they

disseised her of two messuages, 300 acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, 140 acres of wood, six acres of pasture, and nine pounds of rent, with the appurtenances, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas and others do not come, but for the said Thomas and Eve, one Richard Burel answered as their bailiff, etc. And as to the said John de la Boure, the sheriff is commanded to attach him by John Brace and another, therefore they are in mercy, etc. And as to all the others, the sheriff is commanded not to attach them, because they are not to be found, neither have they any bailiffs, or anything by which they can be attached, etc. Therefore as well against them, as against the said John de la Boure, the assize is taken by their default, etc. And the said bailiff for the said Thomas and Eve, as tenants, says that the said Constance supposes the said tenement to be in Staundon, and says that ten acres of land and ten solidates of rent of those tenements are in Shutynton, and also two acres of land and two solidates of rent of the said tenements are in Bysshopesdon, which town is not named in the writ, and prays judgment, etc. And then they say that no injury or disseisin is done to the said Constance, and they put themselves upon the assize, and the said Constance does the like; therefore, let an assize be taken, etc.; but it is respited until Friday in Easter at Ludford for default of jurors, because none come. Therefore the sheriff is to take their bodies, etc.

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 3, part 1, page 51.

1345.—19 Ed. 3. French Roll.—The King to his dear and faithful Hugh de Courteneye, Earl of Devon, greeting. Whereas in the last Parliament the Prelates, Earls, etc., petitioned us, as the truce by the French was not observed, etc. . . . We, for defence of our Kingdom, and putting an end to the war, We with our forces are departing with a large body of men at arms. We, according to the allegiance which you bear to us, firmly command that you, with all your retinue, be prepared with horses and arms and men well armed, and be ready at the Feast of St. Lawrence* next, at such places where we may require you to take voyage with us at our charges for the defence of our Kingdom, and the furtherance of other business, etc. Witness Leonell, the dear son of the King, Keeper of England, at Westminster, 4th day of July.†

Like writs are directed to the underwritten, viz.: Ralph St. Owayn, Thomas Pichard, Richard de Dynre, Philip de Prees, and Richard Talebot, Esquires, of the county of Hereford.

A revolution had taken place in Brittany 1341, the Kings of England

* On 10th August.

† Lionel, the King's son, was left guardian of the kingdom during his father's absence, but yet too young to take the command of the army against the Scotch, who invaded the frontier, and Philippa the Queen took the command.—Pinnock's Goldsmith, ab. Hist. Eng., p. 107.

and France taking opposite sides. In 1343 a treaty was concluded between France and England for a term of three years, but it was of short continuation; each monarch endeavoured to throw on the other the blame of its infraction. It seems probable that Edward, in consenting to the truce, had no other view than to extricate himself from the perilous situation into which he had fallen, and was very careless in observing it. When he laid these pretended injuries before the Parliament in 1344, which he affected to consult on all occasions, that assembly entered into the quarrel, advised the King not to be amused with a fraudulent truce, and granted him supplies for the remainder of the war. These supplies enabled the King to complete his preparations, and he sent his cousin Henry, Earl of Derby, into Guienne, for the defence of that province, and he had various successes there in 1345 (Hume, p. 177-9). Seymour, in his 'History of England,' says (vol. i. p. 555–6):—The power of the French being thus effectually weakened, the Earl of Derby embarked for "England, to acquaint the King with his successes, and solicit succour for the ensuing campaign. 1345, the Earl was honourably received and sent back in June with a considerable reinforcement. 1346, Edward having equipped a very powerful armament, appointed a rendezvous at Portsmouth on mid-Lent Sunday; part of his fleet being dispersed by a storm, his departure was deferred till the middle of May, when he was prevented from putting to sea by contrary winds." The order to Thomas Pichard, etc., is not given till July, and it states the King is departing also, so that evidently he did not go with the Earl of Derby, and this armament must have been delayed till the following year. Hume says, p. 179-82:—"In 1346 Ed. 3, informed by the Earl of Derby of the great danger to which Guienne was exposed, had prepared a force with which he intended in person to bring it relief. He embarked at Southampton on board a fleet of near a thousand sail of all dimensions, and carried with him, besides all the chief nobility of England, his eldest son the Prince of Wales, now fifteen. The winds proved long contrary, and the King, in despair of arriving at Guienne, was persuaded by Geoffrey d'Harcourt to change the destination of his enterprise, as an expedition to Normandy promised more success; the northern provinces being almost destitute of military force, which had been drawn to the south, was full of flourishing cities, and the cultivated fields would supply them with provisions. The fleet was ordered to sail to La Hogue in Normandy; he bestowed the honour of knighthood on the Prince of Wales and several of the young nobility immediately upon his landing. The battle of Crecy was fought 25 August, 1346, following. The army was divided into three lines, the first commanded by the Prince of Wales, who set an example of valour imitated by all his followers, and won the honour of the day. Of the French there fell 1200 knights, 1400 gentlemen, 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 of inferior rank, with many of the prime

nobility; on the side of the English only 1 esquire and 3 knights, and very few of inferior rank."

A Pichard is thus seen with his retinue taking part in the famous battle of Crecy, and as a sheriff 20 Ed. 3, and collector of the aid to make this youthful Black Prince a knight, and a contributor to it also.

Book of Aids. No. 3, 20 Ed. 3.

Particulars of the account of the sheriff of Hereford; to wit, Thomas Pychard, Roger Chaundos,* Richard Waweyn, collectors of the aid granted to the King in the 21st year of his reign, to create his eldest son a knight, to wit for each knight 40s.

1346-7, page 127.—For 40s. received of Thomas Pychard for one fee in Staundon and Letton, which Milo Pychard lately held, as is contained in the same evidence and inquisition.

Also the same is in Exchequer, lay subsidies in Co. Hereford—red number $\frac{117}{10}$—21 Ed. 3.

1347-8.—Collected by Thomas Pichard and others, (Hundred of Grymeswrosen,) 40s. received from Thomas Pychard for one fee in Staundon and Letton which Milo Pychard lately held, as is contained in certain evidences and inquisitions.

At the same date he is Escheator, as seen in Abbreviation of Rolls of Originalia, vol. 2, page 186.

1347-8.—21 Ed. 3. Hereford.—It is commanded to Thomas Pichard, the King's Escheator in the county of Hereford, that he take the fealty of John Freyne, son and heir of John Freyne, knight, etc.†

In 1336 Roger of Staundon has a son Roger, as well as his successor Thomas. Roger may be the one named in the following Assize Roll: he is only a pledge, but Bodenham and King's Stanford were in the district where the Pichards of the earlier dates and also the Suckley Pichards held lands.

Assize Roll. 25 Ed. 3. $\left.\begin{matrix} \text{N} \\ 2 \\ 24 \end{matrix}\right\}$ 1. Hereford.

1350, m. 55.—Roger Pichard appears as a pledge in a suit for John de Bradefeld concerning a tenement in Cheyneston.‡

* The Lords Stafford, Chandos, and Clifford, accompanied the Prince of Wales, and were under his command at the battle of Crecy.—Seymour's Hist. Eng., vol. i. p. 557.

† 1346.—Thomas Pychard had licence from Bishop Trillek for divine service to be celebrated in the oratory of his manor of Letton (Reg. Trillek).—Robinson's 'Mansions', note under Letton.

‡ Kinnaston in Much Marcle. The Skinners of Ledbury appear to have had it (no date of

M. 57, d'. Roger Pichard in mercy for a pledge for Richard la Thasebare concerning a tenement in Dadidale next Bodenham. Hereford.

M. 63, and also m. 98 d'. Roger Pychard appears as a pledge in a suit for John Dovyn respecting a tenement in King's Stanford. Hereford.

Common Pleas. De Banco Roll. Easter 25 Ed. 3.

1351, m. 98 d'.—Writ addressed to the sheriff of Hereford to arrest Thomas Pychard and others of the same county upon a plea of debt of £133 6s. 8d., and to produce them by Michaelmas next.

De Banco Roll. Hil. 26 Ed. 3.

1351-2, m. 162 d'.—Thomas Pichard versus John de Bikerton cl'icum. Bikerton has received money for Thomas Pychard, which he has failed to account for. To be heard at Easter term in three weeks.

Johanna, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Pichard, marries Edmund Brugge, and thus the Brugges are possessed of Staundon (and also of Sapy eventually, through the previous marriage of Isolda de Sapy with Sir Roger Pychard in 1311). This is seen in the following documents.

Feet of Fines. Ed. 3. Hereford. File 176 to 200. No. 190.

1358-9.—33 Ed. 3. Between Richard de la Bere, Knight, plaintiff, and Edward (read Edmund) de Brugge and Johanna his wife, defendants, of half of the manor of Hopton Hagurner, with the appurtenances. Whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them in the same court, to wit, that the aforesaid Edward and Johanna acknowledged the aforesaid half with the appurtenances to be the right of the same Richard. And that they remised and quit-claimed for themselves and the heirs of the same Johanna to the aforesaid Richard and his heirs for ever. And further the said Edward and Johanna covenanted that they would warrant, etc., and for this acknowledgment, etc., the same Richard gave to the aforesaid Edward and Johanna twenty marks of silver. Hereford.

In 1331 Roger Pychard, the grandfather of Johanna, has the whole manor; the half is now sold.

Feet of Fines. File 26 to 50 (No. 39), Ric. 2. Hereford.

1385.—Final agreement made 9 Ric. 2. Between William Huntelowe, clerk, John Lanwaran, clerk, John Burghulle, clerk, and John Bakere, clerk, plaintiffs, and Edmund de Brugge and Johanna his wife, defendants,

them before 16th century).—Robinson's 'Mansions.' A place called Kynaston is also in parish of Hentland, and was purchased 1865 from Lord Digby, having previously been owned by families of Hoskyns, Jones, Eckley, and Powell.—Robinson, under Hentland.

of the manor of Staundon, with the appurtenances, and of two carucates and 100 acres, etc., and fifty solidates rent, in Lekton, and of the advowson of the church of the said town of Staundon. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that said Edmund and Johanna acknowledged said manor and tenements and advowson to be the right of said John Bakere, as those which said John, William, John Lanwaren, and John Burghulle have of the gift of the said Edmund and Johanna. And the same they remised and quit-claimed for ever for themselves and the heirs of the said Joan to the said William, etc., and heirs of said John Bakere for ever, etc., and they warrant, etc.

Now John, son of Edmund and Johanna, is possessor of Staundon; the fine seems to have nothing to do with Pichard property, but is given as a date of his possessing Staundon.

Feet of Fines. 4 H. 4. No. 7. Hereford.

1402.—Between Thomas, son of Walter Bromwych, John Lunteley of Henton, and John Brugge of Staundon, plaintiffs, and Nicholas Brown and Alice his wife and Richard Norton, defendants, of two parts of one messuage and land in Ffernhale.

Feet of Fines. H. 4. Hereford. File 26 to 46 (No. 44), 13 H. 4.

1411.—Between John Brugge of Staundon and others, plaintiffs, and Hugh Chabbenore of Staundon and Alice his wife and others, defendants, of one messuage, one carucate land, twenty acres meadow, and twenty acres wood in Bodenham.

Book of Aids (No. 4). Hereforde.
Hundred of Grymeres.

1428.—Inquisition taken at Hereford before Walter Walker, John Bras, John Wattes, John Corbet, William Canke, and William Gernon, collectors by commission of our Lord the King in the county of Hereford assigned to collect a certain subsidy granted to the Lord the King at his last Parliament held at Westminster, in the quindesme of St. Michael last past, on Saturday next before the Feast of St. Peter, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry 6th, upon the oath, etc.

Knight's Fees in the same Hundred.

Page 163.—John Brugge holds one fee in Staundon and Lecton, which formerly was (the possession) of John Pychard.

Page 164 d'.—John Brugge holds one fee in Sapy, late that of Petronill de Sapy.

In the account of the Sapys, Petronill will be found as the widow of John de Sapy (the elder). The amount paid is in,

Exchequer, Lay Subsidies. 6 H. 6. Hereford. No. $\frac{117}{38}$

1428.—Hereford. Particulars of the account of Walter Walker of Lemestre, etc., collector of a certain subsidy in the county of Hereford granted to King H. 6 by Parliament held sixth year of his reign.

Hundred of Grymes Wros'. m. 6, line 5. { And of John Brugge 6s. 8d. for one Fee in Staundon and Lecton, which formerly was the possession of Thomas Pichard.

Hundred of Broctusasch (m. 7). { Of John Brugge for one Fee, late that of Petronill de Sapy in Sapy—6s. 8d.

Feet of Fines. H. 6. Hereford. File 26 to 50. (No. 26), 8 H. 6.

1429.—Between John Brugge of Staundon and others, plaintiffs, and John Bradeley and Joan his wife, defendants, of eighteen acres, etc., in Webbeley.

(No. 29).—John Brugge of Staundon one of the plaintiffs, Meneryk and his wife defendants, in Byle and Burghull.

Patent Roll. 12 H. 6. Pt. 2, memb. 29.

1433.—John Brugge, esq., Herefordshire, and John Brugge, esq., Salop, are returned among the list of gentlemen in the said counties.

It has been shewn that the Staundon Pichards were connected with Salop, and John Brugge is their heir, but he may have been possessed of property there from the Brugges.

The Baskerville pedigree, recorded at the College of Arms, connecting them with the Pichards, gives these descents.

John Brugge = Joane, dau. of Philip de la More, of Archen (?) fields, 8 R. 2.

John Baskerville, of Eardisley, Knt. = Joane, dau. of John Brugge, Esq.

Ralph Baskerville of Icombe Baskerville, co. Gloucester.

The Baskerville family are the representatives of Thomas Pichard of Staundon.

WILLIAM PICHARD OF MERSTON, HUNDRED STRETFORD, AND THOMAS PICHARD OF GREAT COWERNE.

The first mention of William, supposed to be son of the first Milo of Sapy Pichard, Worcestershire (and of Staundon, Herefordshire), is in,

1232.—Placita de Banco, 17 H. 3, memb. 3.—A complaint lodged against William Pichard by Walter de la Hide of having assisted Milo Pichard in assaulting him (see Scethrog P.'s).

1242.—Testa de Nevil. P. 64, 27 H. 3.—In Merston, hundred of Stretford, two hides for half fee which William Pichard holds of Milo Pichard, of the heirship of Walter de Laci, of old feoffment of the honor of Welbele. P. 68. Escheats, etc. Fees formerly of Walter de Laci. William Pichard holds in the town of Merston half fee (see Staundon P.'s, 1241, when Milo Pichard held half fee, which was the dower of Margaret de Lacy (wife of Walter), and 1242. See Blount's MS. of Herefordshire, p. 143; under Pembridge, Stretford Hundred, Pembridges were possessed of it in Stephen's time. Henry Pembridge, by virtue of a charter of liberties from Hen. 1, gave the burgesses of this town a charter. Witnesses, Roger Pichard, Richard of Kinardeley, Walter de Baskervyle, William Pichard domino de Merston. About the time of Ed. 1 the Pembrugge family were seated at Tong Castle in Salop.

Assize Roll (M. 2. 20-1 a). 15 Ed. 1, memb. 17.

1286.—Assize held at Leominster. The assize considered whether the prioress of Lyngebrok,* and Roger, son of Walter de Merston, disseised Thomas Pychard of his freehold in Merston, near Penbrugg, etc.

This Thomas may be considered son and successor of William.

Assize Roll. Hereford. 21 to 23. Ed. 1 $\left.\begin{matrix} M \\ 2 \\ 21 \end{matrix}\right\}$ 1.

(Octave of St. Michael, 21 Ed. 1). (Wednesday after.)

1293.—Thomas Pichard mentioned as a pledge of some one.

Inq. post mortem, 27 Ed. 1. No. 142, memb. 3.

1298-9.—Inquisition of the lands and tenements which belonged to Humphrey de Boun, late Earl of Hereford and Essex, who held in capite of the Lord the King, etc., etc., made at Hereford the 29th day of January, in the 27th year of the reign of King Edward, etc.

* The manor of Marston was afterwards part of the possessions of Limebrooke priory. Robinson under Pembridge. Linggebrok, or Limebrock, in the parish of Lingen, is mentioned in Bishop Swinfield's Household Roll, pp. 215 and 153. Lingen is in hundred Wigmore, co. Hereford, 4 m. E.N.E. from Presteign.

The jurors say Thomas Pychard holds the fourth part of one Knight's fee, and he is bound to find in the time of war at the Castle of Brecon the fourth part of one horse, and he owes suit at the Court of Brecon monthly.

Parliamentary Writs, etc., by Palgrave.
Printed by command of George 4.

1300.—Pichard, Thomas, one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, assigned in the county of Hereford, pursuant to Articuli super Chartas. Commission tested at Bury St. Edmunds 10 May, 28 Ed. 1, page 399, No. 43.

Exchequer Subsidy, Hereford. 31 Ed. 1 $\frac{117}{3}$

Hundred of Brok (Broxash).

1302.—Of Thomas Pichard for third part of one fee in the same (Great Cowerne*), one mark. He cannot be identified as a Pichard of Merston also, but may have been; he held this property, or a successor of his named Thomas, in 1345-6, when Elizabeth, widow of William Pichard, held land in Sapy.

Assize Roll, 32. 5 Ed. 1. $\left.\begin{matrix} \text{N} \\ 2 \\ 12 \end{matrix}\right\}$ 6.

1303-6.—M. 16. Thomas Pichard a pledge for John de Lacy.

From the next roll, rent in Sapy Pichard was granted by Roger (see under Staundon 1314 that they held here) Pychard to William and Elizabeth P., and from the fine which follows it, William is ascertained to be the son of Thomas Pychard.

Assize Roll (divers Counties). 18 Ed. 2 $\left.\begin{matrix} \text{N} \\ 2 \\ 17 \end{matrix}\right\}$ 47.

Assizes taken at Worcester, etc., 18th year of King Edward, son of Edward, memb. 5.

1324.—Worcester. The assize considered whether Robert Starmey and Richard de la Lude and Agnes his wife, and others, disseised William Pychard and Elizabeth his wife, of a freehold in Nether Sapy, of ten solidates of rent.

* In a survey of the manor of Brecknock, taken 13 H. 8, Cowhne (Cowern) is twice mentioned as in it, and also Hopton Havarnel (Hagurnel in Great Cowerne).—Jones, vol. iii., pp. 805-6. The fee may have been computed differently for payment into the Exchequer; but it would no doubt be the same land as that held of Brecon 1298. Also Cowern is seen to be held of Brecknock in Harl. MS. No. 5223: value of fees co. Hereford, p. 8, hundred Broxash. In Magna Cowerne six hides, half of which Elena Pauncefote holds of William Brauusa of old feoffment of the honor of Breyhnok (Brecon), and Thomas Avenbury the other half of the honor of Breyhnok the same way.

And the said Robert says for the others that they have nothing there, and have done no injury; and for himself he answers as tenant, and says that the tenements in question from which the said rent arises are not of the fee of said William and Elizabeth. And said William and Elizabeth say that said Robert holds of them the said tenements by the service of ten shillings yearly, and the rent being behind they took a certain distress, etc. An assize to be taken.

(They make a false claim as to part of the premises.)

And the said jurors say that one Richard le Briggewrighte held one noke of land with the appurtenances of a certain Roger Pychard by the service of 5s. yearly, which said Richard of the said noke enfeoffed one Richard de Lude, a bondman of the said Robert Stormy, to hold of the chief Lord, etc., which said Robert seised the said noke of land as the perquisite of his bondman; and the said noke of land held of the said Roger Pychard by the said service of 5s. And they say that the said Roger Pychard granted the said 5s. rent to the said William Pychard and Elizabeth, to hold to them and their heirs for ever, by virtue of which grant they were seised of the said 5s. by the hands of the said Robert Stormy as of their freehold until the said William and Elizabeth took a distress in the said noke of land for arrears of the said rent, which distress the said Robert Stormy, by the bailiffs of the Lord the King, caused to be set free, and so he unjustly disseised them thereof. Therefore it is considered that the said William and Elizabeth recover thereof their seisin by the view of the recognizors, and their damages, which are taxed by the same at 10s. And said Robert for the disseisin in mercy, etc.

Feet of Fines. File 15 to 20. (No. 1), Ed. 3. 15 Ed. 3.

1340-1.—Between John Sturmy, plaintiff, and William, son of Thomas Pychard and Elizabeth his wife, defendants, of half of the manor of Nether Sapy. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that said William and Elizabeth acknowledged said half to be the right of said John as those which said John hath of the gift of said William and Elizabeth. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said John granted to said William and Elizabeth the aforesaid half to hold to said William and Elizabeth of said John and his heirs during the lives of said William and Elizabeth, rendering yearly one rose for all services, etc. And after the decease of said William and Elizabeth, the aforesaid half wholly should revert to the said John and his heirs quit of the heirs of the said William and Elizabeth. To be held of the chief Lords of the fee by the service which to the same belong for ever. Worcester.

In the last fine William Pichard is of Sapy, and in a roll of the following year a William is of Stret . . . . the conclusion is defaced;

but it may be Stretford, and that William of Sapy and Stretford are identical, and a descendant of William holding 1242, at Merston in hundred of Stretford.

Assize Roll. 16 Ed. 3. Hereford. M. 2 d'.

1341-2.—John de Lugwardyn, who brought a writ of assize against William Pichardes of Stret . . . . is not present, etc.

This is very defective, but the names are believed to be there.

Book of Aids, No. 3. 20 Ed. 3. P. 128.

1346-7.—And for one mark received of Thomas Pychard for the third part of one fee in Hopton in Great Cowarn. Hereford.

Worcester, page 311. And for 10s. of Hugh Cokeseye and Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Bychard (read William Pychard), for the fourth part of a fee in Sapy Pychard, which Milo Pychard formerly held.

This shews it is the same land as that held by the Staundon Pichards.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. 21 Ed. 3, red number $\frac{117}{10}$ co. Hereford.

Collected by Thomas Pichard (of Staundon), and others.

Hundred of Brokesash.

1346-7.—One mark received from Thomas Pychard for one-third part of one fee in Hopton in Great Cowarne, as is contained in certain evidences and inquisitions.

Elizabeth, widow of William Pichard of Sapy Pichard, died in 1362, when the following Inq. p. m. was held.

Inquisition post-mortem. 36 Ed. 3. Part 2, No. 23.

1362.—Inquisition taken at Worcester before Leo de Perton, Escheator of our Lord the King, in the county of Worcester, the 13th day of April, in the 36th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, from the Conquest, in accordance with the tenor of a Writ of our Lord the King to this Inquisition annexed, upon the oath of Thomas de Hanlee, John de Clifton, John de Hulle of Cuyr, John Saunders, William de Hulle, John Honerel, John de Oxenwalle, Roger Hat . . ., William Bernard, Henry de Putte, William Stokmon, and John Leouerich, who say upon their oath that Elizabeth, who had been the wife of William Pichard, deceased, did not hold any lands or tenements in her demesne as of fee or in service of the Lord the King in capite, nor of any other person in the county of Worcester on the day when she died. But they say that the aforesaid Elizabeth held at the day of her death, for the term of her life only, the lands and tenements underwritten at Parva Sapy, in the

county aforesaid, of the gift and grant of John Sturmy. To have and to hold to William Pichard, her late husband, and the aforesaid Elizabeth for the term of their lives of John Sturmy and his heirs. And afterwards the aforesaid John granted the reversion of the aforesaid lands and tenements to Geoffrey de Wynynton the chaplain and his heirs, by virtue of which grant the aforesaid Elizabeth, after the death of her husband, attorned tenant. And afterwards the aforesaid Geoffrey granted the reversion of the aforesaid lands and tenements to Hugh de Cokeseye and his heirs for ever, and to whom the aforesaid Elizabeth attorned. And they say that Walter, son and heir of the aforesaid Hugh, is now in the custody of our Lord the King by reason of his minority, to whom the tenements aforesaid of right belong by the death of the aforesaid Elizabeth. And they say that there is there one capital messuage which is worth nothing beyond reprisals, and there is there one carucate of land two parts of which are worth per annum when sown 5s., and the third part of all the aforesaid land is worth nothing per annum, because it lies every year waste and uncultivated. And they say that half of two parts of the aforesaid land was sown the year before the death of the aforesaid Elizabeth. And they say that there is not there any meadow. And they say that there are there of rent of assize of free tenants by the year 30s., paid at the Feasts of the Blessed Mary and St. Michael by equal portions. And they say that the pleas and perquisites of court there are worth by the year xd. And they say that the aforesaid Elizabeth did not hold any other lands or tenements at the day of her death in the county of Worcester. And they say that the aforesaid lands and tenements are held of Sir John Talbot, Knight,* by the service of the sixth part of a knight's fee. And they say that the aforesaid Elizabeth died on Monday next before the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle in this year. And they say that Richard, son of the aforesaid Elizabeth, is her nearest heir in blood, and is of the age of thirty years. In witness whereof to this Inquisition the aforesaid jurors have put their seals. Dated at the place, day, and year above said.

Habingdon,† under Clifton, referring to records (but not naming them), says:—"In the same record Sibill Esturmy and Matild Pychard payde money to ye kinge for lands heald in Sapy of the Barony of William Stutevile.‡ And last in ye same booke Richard Pichart paide money allso to ye kinge for landes heald in Kington of ye Barony of Pichard." This entry concerning Richard has not been met with, but under the Stradewy P.'s (Testa de Nevil, 1235), half a fee is held by Pipart in Kington, Worcester, of the barony of Roger Pichard (no other entry of

* See note to 1235 under Staundon P.'s.

† His collections for a history of Worcestershire are at the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset House. Nash has largely copied from him, and states, under Hindlip, that he died 1647.

‡ This was in 1235. See Staundon P.'s.

this land has been met with). Elizabeth P., in the foregoing Inq. post-mortem, is stated not to hold any other land in Worcestershire; but she has a son Richard, and he might be the Richard mentioned by Habingdon, holding in the *honor* of Kington, Hereford, which included Avonbury,* where the Suckley Pichards had land.

Book of Aids, No. 4. Hereford. 6 Hen. 6.

1428.—Page 164 d'. For the third part, late of Thomas Pichard, in Hopton in Magna Cowarne.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. 6 Hen. 6. $\frac{117}{38}$ Hereford.

1428.—For the third part, late of Thomas Pichard, in Hopton in Great Cowarne.

John Brugge, heir of Thomas Pichard, is mentioned in the lists from which these last two extracts are taken, as holding Staundon (see Staundon P.'s); and therefore Thomas Pichard, the grandfather of Brugge, must be a distinct person from Thomas of the extracts in 1346-7 preceding this (locality and fee are the same in 1346 and 1428), or Brugge would have succeeded in 1346-7. At the date 1302, when Thomas had Cowern, Milo was the representative of the Staundon Pichards.

* In Harl. MS., No. 5223. Value of hides and fees, etc., Hereford, page 8, under Hund. of Brocksash. In Avonbury two hides, which Walter de Avonbury holds for a fee of the Earl of Hereford of the honor of Kyngton of old feoffment by military service.

NAMES OF PICHARD MET WITH IN HEREFORDSHIRE, SALOP, ETC., AND NOT IDENTIFIED.

1154-89, or before.—Hamo Pichard gives land to Wormbridge Priory. From Eyton's 'Antiquities of Shropshire,' Wormbridge Priory, vol. vii., pp. 363–4.—"Was founded for Augustine canons: probable date of its foundation between 1120-35. Its site is in the fee of Hadley; the first grant was by William Fitzalan. The acquisitions made by the priory during the first fifty years of its existence were very few. They are marked in a charter of confirmation granted by Hen. 2 at Feckenham, Worcestershire, and which probably passed in the autumn of 1181. This charter indicates St. Leonard as patron saint, and confirms the following grants to the canons, a forndell in Hosberton given by Hamo Pichard, etc., etc. This confirmation of Hen. 2 was attested by Godfrey de Laci, Master Joceline Archdeacon of Chichester, Humfrey de Bohn Constable of England, Roger Bigod, Robert Fitz Bernard, Philip Fitz Stephen, Chamberlain, and Michael Belet." Wormbridge Chartulary, App. No. 12.

1255.—Peter Pychard, witness to deed of Coleman de Ludlowe at Stokesay, Salop. From Eyton's 'Antiquities of Salop,' vol. 5, p. 38.

1255.—Coram Rege Roll, 40 Hen. 3. (No. 102), m. 21.—Roger Pichard, the son of Peter Pychard, party to a suit in which a breach of the peace has been committed. Localities not given.

1283.—Fine Roll, 12 Ed. 1, m. 4. Hereford.—Fineta, who had been the wife of Hamo Pychard, gives half a mark for a writ of trespass. And it is directed to the sheriff of Hereford.

1495.—De Banco Roll, 11 Hen. 7 (Michaelmas), Ro. 254 dors'. Hereford.—Hugh Pychard, by his attorney, appears on the fourth day against Roger Grene, late of Felton, in the county aforesaid, husbandman, John Esbache, late of Norton, in the county aforesaid, husbandman, and Richard Frett, late of Ocle Pychard, in the county aforesaid, chaplain, of a plea that each of them render to him ten pounds, which they owe to him and unjustly detain, etc. And they do not come, and the sheriff was commanded that he take them, etc. And the sheriff returned that they are not found, etc. Therefore, as before, let them be taken, that they be here fifteen days after St. Hilary, etc., at which day the sheriff did not send his writ. Therefore as many times before let them be taken, that they be here in fifteen days of Easter, etc. At which day the sheriff did not return the writ. Therefore as many times before let them be taken, that they be here on the octave of St. John the Baptist, etc.

SAPY OF UPPER SAPY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Duncumb, under Sapy, in his 'History of Herefordshire,' vol. ii., states that Sapy is not mentioned in Domesday, but gave name to a family holding it. The following Coram Rege Roll contains the first record of the family of Sapy met with, and it appears to have been settled in Sapy before this date.

Coram Rege Roll. 40 Hen. 3. (No. 102.) M. 11 d'.

1255-6.—Hugh de Sapy summoned to answer Henry de Sulestan of a plea that he permit him to have common of pasture in Hup-Sapy, etc., etc.

Fine Roll. 40 Hen. 3. M. 7, Hereford.

1255.—Hugh de Sapy gives to the King half a mark for a term. Writ directed to sheriff of Hereford.

M. 8, Hereford.—Hugh de Sapy gives to the King one mark for an assize of new disseisin before the King at Hereford for a tenement in Sapye. To be directed to sheriff of Hereford.

M. 18, Hereford.—Hugh de Sapy gives to the King 20s. for an assize of new disseisin before Henry de Bath. To be directed to sheriff of Hereford.

1256.—Hereford. Hugh de Sapy gives to the King half a mark for an assize of new disseisin before William Trussell. To be directed to sheriff of Hereford. Witness the King at Fekham, 11th day of August.

Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, by Palgrave. Printed by command of George 4.

1277.—Sapy, John and Robert de. "Servientes" performing military service* due from the Bishop of Hereford. Muster at Worcester in eight days of St. John the Baptist 1 July. 5 Ed. 1, page 197, No. 8. Probably brothers, being summoned together.

Feet of Fines. Ed. 1, Hereford. File 76 to 100. (No. 86), 12 Ed. 1.

1283.—Between John de Sapy and Petronill his wife, plaintiffs, and Edmund de Mortmar, defendant, of the manor of Sapy and advowson † of the church of the same manor. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the aforesaid John acknowledged the said manor, and the said advowson

* Ed. 1 summoned Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, to perform the duty of a vassal, and 1277, levied an army to reduce him to obedience.—Hume, p. 138.

† Duncumb states, vol. 2, from Swinfield Reg., that Richard de Sapy, knight, presented to the church of Sapy 1285; but this must be wrong, as it is here stated John de Sapy has the advowson by purchase from Mortimer.

SAPY

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of the aforesaid church to be the right of said Edmund as those which said Edmund hath of the gift of the aforesaid John. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Edmund granted to said John and Petronill and the heirs of the said John the said manor and advowson of the said church. To hold to said John and Petronill, and heirs of the said John of the aforesaid Edmund and his heirs for ever. Performing therefore to said Edmund and his heirs the service of one knight's fee, and suit at the court of said Edmund of Thornbury every three weeks, etc.

This is also on the

De Banco Roll. Trin., 12 Ed. 1. M. 30, Hereford.

1284.—John de Sapy and Petronilla his wife give half a mark for licence to agree with Edmund de Mortuo Mari on a plea of covenant. (A fine).

Assize Roll, Hereford, 21-23 Ed. 1. $\left.\begin{matrix} M \\ 2 \\ 21 \end{matrix}\right\} 1$ M. 13.

1295.—Assize taken at Ledebyry on Thursday in the Feast of St. Michael, in the 23rd year of King Edward, son of King Henry.

Sibilla, daughter of Walter de Skydemor, who brought a writ of disseisin against John de Sapye and others for a tenement in Pennebrugg, is not present. Therefore in mercy, etc.

Subsidy, Hereford, 31 Ed. 1. $\frac{117}{3}$

Roll of knight's fees. Grant to our Lord the King to marry his eldest daughter, 31 Ed. 1.

Hundred of Brok.*

1302.—Of Petronill de Sapy for one fee in Sapy, which she holds of the Bishop of Hereford. 40s.

In 1277 John and Robert de Sapy are mentioned; now the first John is dead, but he had a son John, as appears from the Charter Roll of 1308. (See hereafter.)

Assize Roll. 32-5 Ed. 1. $\left.\begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \\ 12 \end{matrix}\right\} 6$

1303-6.—M. 6.—John de Sapy and others, for having disseised William de Oldetrofte and Matilda his wife, of a free tenement in Westmancote,† juxta Bredon.

* Broxash.

† A hamlet in parish of Bredon, 4¾ m. N.E. from Tewksbury.

M. 48 d'.—A finding by the jury relating to a tent in Wodehampton. Robert Sapy a party in the suit.

M. 51 d'., etc.—The suit relating to a tenement in Wodehampton again given. Robert Sapy a party.

Calendar of Charter Rolls.

1308.—2 Ed. 2. John de Sapy, free warren in Birlingham,* Worcester.

Robert de Sapy, free warren in Hunteley,† Gloucester.

Charter Rolls. 2 Ed. 2, 4 January. No. 31.

1308-9.—Grant (in consideration of the good service which our dear John de Sapy rendered to us, and also to the late King Edward our father, in the parts of Scotland) to Petronel Sapy, the mother of the said John, of free warren in all her lands of Sapy in the county Hereford.

Assize Roll (divers Counties) 3 Ed. 2. N 2 14 } 6

Assizes taken at Gloucester before Henry Spigurnel and Milo de Rodberewe, justices, to take assizes in the county of Gloucester on the Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, in third year of reign of King Edward, son of King Edward.

1309.—Worcester. M. 13 a, dors', John de Sapy of a plea of assize on death of ancestor, by Adam Gundy.

Sibilla wife of said John, for the same.

Feet of Fines. Hereford. Ed. 2. File 26 to 50. (No. 48), 5 Ed. 2.

1311.—Between Hugh de Sapy, plaintiff, and Milo Pychard, defendant, of the manor of Staundon, to be settled on Roger son of Milo, and Isolda his wife. (See Staundon P.'s, 1311). Nothing is heard of Hugh de Sapy with land after 1256, but from 1306 to 1316, Hugh de Sapy is incumbent of Sapy (Duncumb, vol. 2, page 159). Hugh de Sapy was incumbent of Ombersley 1319 (Nash), he was also there 1338 (De Banco Trin. 12 Ed. 3, m. 203^{d}). Isolda was probably daughter of John and Petronilla de Sapy, and Hugh the chaplain acted for the widow; the brother was perhaps absent in Anglesea, as the following extract tends to prove :—

Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium (page 187), 5 Ed. 2. Vol. 1.

1311.—The King committed to John de Sapy the King's castle of Bello Marisco and the county of Angleseye, with the appurtenances to be kept during the King's pleasure in the same manner as others, etc.

* A parish 3 m. S.S.W. from Pershore.

† A parish 4¼ m. S.W. from Newent.

Calender of Patent Rolls.

1312.—6 Ed. 2.—Second patent. The King concedes to John de Sapy in fee the Manor of Caldecotes.

Calendarium Inquis' ad quod Damnum.

1312.—6 Ed. 2. Rob'tus de Sapy lic' feof. Chinmore maner' Oxon.

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 2, part 1, page 212.

1313.—6 Ed. 2. On Pat. Roll.—John de Hothum, clerk, who in the service of the King is about to depart to parts beyond seas, hath the King's letters of protection until the Feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula next. Witness the King at Westminster 3 May.

Robert de Sapy (and others) who with the King in his service is about to depart as above, hath like letters, etc.

Feet of Fines. 8 Ed. 2. Files 1 to 12. Ed. 2, B.

1314.—Worcester. No. 49.—Between John de Sapy, plaintiff, and Thomas de Poywyk and Cecilia his wife, defendants, of one messuage, two carucates of land, and thirty-eight solidates of rent, with the appurtenances in Poywyk. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the aforesaid Thomas and Cecilia acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of the said John as those which said John hath of the gift of said Thomas and Cecilia. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said John granted to the said Thomas and Cecilia the aforesaid tenements, and then he rendered to them in the same court. To hold to the said Thomas and Cecilia of the said John and his heirs during the lives of the said Thomas and Cecilia. Rendering, therefor, per annum one rose for all services, etc. to the said John and his heirs belonging. And after the decease of the said Thomas and Cecilia, the said tenements wholly should revert to the said John and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the said Thomas and Cecilia. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services which to the same belong for ever. Worcester, endorsed, "Henry, son of Thomas de Poywyk, puts in his claim."

Fine Roll, 8 Ed. 2, memb. 5.

1314.—The King granted to John Sapy the custody of the lands of Urian de St. Petro, who held of the King, etc. To hold until the heir attain his legal age.

Memb. 8.—The King, etc. We have committed to our dear and faithful Robert de Sapy the custody of the manor of Southho, etc., in the county of Huntyngdon.

Parliamentary Writs by Palgrave, by command of William 4, 1834.

1314.—Sapey, John de (Sire Johan de Sapi).

Sapy, Johannes de, "Senescallus hospicii,* Edwardi fil' Regis," commanded by writ tested at York, 26 July,† to bring Donenaldus de Mar in safe custody before the council at Westminster on the ensuing Monday, 8 Ed. 2. Part 2, page 80, No. 8.

1315-16.—Sapey, Robert de.

Sapy, Robertus de, one of the commissioners of array, empowered to raise forces in the Forest of Dean, to act against Llewellen Breu. Commission tested at Lincoln 12 February, 9 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 461. No. 29.

1315-16.—Sapy, Robertus de, certified pursuant to writs testified at Clipston, 5 March, as Lord §, or joint Lord ||, of the following townships (joint Lord marked ||) :—

		Page.	No.	
Berks.|| Leckhampstead and Peasemore	9 Ed. 2.	355	12	Part 2.
Glouc.§ Huntley.		359	5	
Oxon.|| Chinmore and Sidenham, Oakley and Tythorp.		354	15	

1315-16.—Sapy, Johannes de, certified pursuant to writ testified at Clipston, 5 March, as one of the Lords of the township of Sapy, in the county Hereford, 9 Ed. 2. Part 2, page 364, No. 6.

Rot. Pat. 9 Ed. page 2, m. 34.—Vol. 2, Div. 1. Parliamentary Writs by Palgrave.

1316.—Lincoln, 12 February.—Commission whereby "Robertus de Sapy," "Ricardus de la Ryvere and Stephanus le Blound," are appointed Commissioners of Array, for the purpose of raising 1,000 foot soldiers from the forest of Dean, and elsewhere in the county of Gloucester, who are to be marched at the King's wages against "Lewelinus Breu"‡ and his accomplices, under the command of "Bartholomeus de Badelsmere" and "Willielmus de Monte Acuto." Part 1, page 461, No. 29.

Duchy of Lancaster Charters, App. to 35th Report, No. 335.

1316.—A deed of assignment of dower by Edmund, son and heir of Sir Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wygemore, to Elizabeth his wife, on day of espousals, at the church door, with proviso as to contingency of lands held by said Roger his father and Dame Margaret his mother, dated at Ernewod, in co. Salop, 9 Ed. 2. A number of witnesses to this deed

* Steward of the household to Edward the King's son.

† This was one month after the battle of Bannockburn.

‡ The ancestors of Llewellyn Breu were possessed of the Castle of Caerphili, in Glamorgan, at the Norman Conquest, when they were dispossessed by Fitzhammon the Norman conqueror of that shire. This castle came to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, by marriage. His son was now a minor, and Llewelyn thought it a good opportunity to repossess it. Hump. de Bohun was general of the forces against him. Jones, vol. 1, p. 149-50.

with their seals attached. Robert de Sapy, knight, was a witness; his seal gone.

John de Sapy, knight, having a bend on his seal, but no buckles to be seen. Lord Roger Mortimer, of Chirk, was also a witness.

The arms of Sapye, of Sapey, given in Strong's 'Heraldry of Herefordshire,' are:—Argent, on a bend Gules three round buckles Or.

Charter Rolls (No. 54), 11 Ed. 2.

1317.—25 October. Grant to John de Sapy, of free warren in all his lands in Birlingham, in the county of Worcester.

Calendarium Inquis' ad quod Damnum.

1317.—11 Ed. 2. Rob'tus de Sapy Pevensey marisc' ibm voc' Godleasons de terr' ibm No. 2, Aquila honor, Sussex.

Feet of Fines. File 1st to 12th, Ed. 2, B. (No. 103), 12 Ed. 2. Worcester.

1318.—Between John de Sapy, plaintiff, and William le Waleys of Coston, and Alice his wife, defendants, of six solidates and eight denariates of rent in Mutton.* Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that said William and Alice acknowledged the aforesaid rent to be the right of the said John as that which the said John hath of the gift of the said William and Alice. To hold to the said John and his heirs of the chief lords of the fee by the services to the same belonging for ever. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said John gave to the said William and Alice ten marks of silver.

Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs. By command of William 4.

1317-18.—Sapy, Johannes de, empowered to arrest and pursue certain malefactors, etc., in county of Worcester. Commission tested at Westminster 6 January, 11 Ed. 2. Part 2, page 120. No. 27.

1318.—Sapy, Robertus de. "Escaetor citra Trentum." Summoned among the justices and others of the council to Parliament at York, in three weeks of St. Michael, 20 October. Writ tested at Nottingham, 25 May, 12 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 183. No. 3.

1319.—Sapy, Robertus de, empowered to meet the forces about to assemble at North Allerton, and to declare "on terms" the King's will to them. Writ tested at York 28 October, 13 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 526. No. 78. (See Rolls of Scotland hereafter, 1319).

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 2, page 385.

1319.—12 Ed. 2. Close Roll.—The King to his dear and faithful John

* Lower Mitton is in parish of Kidderminster, Upper Mitton in parish of Hartlebury, and Mitton, formerly spelt Muston (Nash), in parish of Bredon (probably the latter, as Birlingham is also in that district).

de Wysham, Keeper of the Castle and Honor of Knaresburgh, greeting. Whereas we are informed by inquisition, which by our dear and faithful Robert de Sapy and Gilbert de Wygeton we caused to be made, that divers of our men and tenants of our castle and honor aforesaid in the town of Knaresburgh, etc., by the burning of their houses, abduction of animals, and carrying off their goods by the Scots our enemies . . . . the said men and tenants have prayed Us that to them the farms and rents which they are bound to pay to Us on account of the castle and honor aforesaid We will spare and release.

We, compassionating such desolation and depression, have excused them such farms and rents at the term of St. Michaelmas next, etc. Therefore we command you to quit the same tenants of such rents, etc.

Rolls of Scotland, 11 Ed. 2, page 203.

1319.—Robert de Sapy appointed to treat with all who come to Northallerton for the defence of England against the Scots.

The King to the sheriff of York, etc. Forasmuch as we understand that the Scotch, with a multitude of armed men, have entered our kingdom, and have committed slaughter, depredations, etc. We commanded you and the sheriffs of Lincoln, Nottyngham, and Derby, to proclaim that all within the age of twenty and sixty years should come to us at York, well armed, for the defence of those parts. We confiding in the fidelity of our dear Robert de Sapy, have appointed the said Robert to treat at Northallerton with all who come there for the defence of our kingdom, and to explain our will to them fully, etc.

Historical Manuscripts Commission, Appendix to 5th Report, page 303.

1320.—Among the manuscripts of Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., of Rhydd Court, Upton-on-Severn, Worcester, is an Inspeximus by Thomas Bishop of Worcester, of a charter by John Salemon of Stretforde, clerk, saying that Ed. 2 gave licence to give land in Rippel to two chaplains in the church of Rippel, and he, with the consent of Walter de Bedewynde, rector of Rippel, gave it to God and St. Mary, and to Philip David of Ewininge, chaplain, to say masses for him, and his father John and mother Lettice, and Alice, Avice, Christian, and Jone his sisters, and all, etc., and for Thomas de Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, and his ancestors, etc., and John de Sapi and Sibil his wife, etc., and Lord Walter de Beauchamp and Alice his wife, and Walter, William, and Giles their sons, and Petronilla their daughter, etc. Witnesses, William de Beauchamp, John de Sapi, etc., Knights, 1320. 14 Ed. 2.

Rolls of Parliament.

1321-2. 15-16 Ed. 2. John de Sapi, Justice of Chester.

Parliamentary Writs by Palgrave. By command of William 4.

1321-2.—Sapy, Robertus de, commanded to muster and array the knights, etc., of the lordship of Powis,* of which he is "custos." Writ tested at Gloucester 11 February, Part 1, page 546, No. 36. 15 Ed. 2.

1321-2.—Sapy, Robertus de, one of the commissioners of array in the lordship of Powis. Commission tested at Gloucester 14 February, 15 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 553, No. 63.

1322.—Sapy, Robertus de, "miles," one of the manucaptors for the good behaviour of Galfridus de Beaufor (doubtful, perhaps Philippus le Yreis), on his discharge from imprisonment as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, etc. Recognizance dated 11 July, 16 Ed. 2. Part 2, page 212, No. 180.

1322.—Sapy, Robertus de, empowered to pursue Robertus le Ewer and his accomplices in the county of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. Commission tested at York 1 November, 16 Ed. 2. Part 2, page 220, No. 245.

1322.—Sapi, Sire Johan de, "Bachelor," in arms against the King, and taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge,† on Tuesday and Wednesday after the feast of St. Gregory, 16 and 17 March, 15 Ed. 2. Part 2, page 201, No. 190.

Robert and John de Sapy now take opposite sides in the war.

Calendarium Inquis' ad quod Damnum.

1323.—17 Ed. 2.—Humfr'us de Bohun and John de Sapye, Caldecote,‡ castle and manor, extent' ejusdem.

Assize Rolls (divers counties). Inquisitions to inquire concerning rebels. 17 Ed. 2, No. 44.

1323.—Worcester. The jury of divers hundreds present—That (among many others) John de Sapy, etc., were rebels and enemies of the Lord the King, and of the adherents of the Earl of Hereford and Roger de Mortmar, going and riding armed at London and Kyngeston, and elsewhere, against the King. Therefore the sheriff to attach them, etc.

Memb. 4, d.'—Hereford. The jury of divers hundreds present—That John de Sapy, Milo Pichard, Edmund Pichard, parson of the church of

* The Earl of Lancaster had taken up arms against the King, 1322. (This must have been a muster to oppose him before the battle of Boroughbridge on 16th March.) Hume, 162-3.

† At Boroughbridge the Earl of Hereford was killed, and the whole army of the rebels defeated, and Lancaster himself seized and beheaded; the battle was on 16th March, 1322. Hume, p. 163. (See note to 1323, Strad. P.'s).

‡ A parish in county Monmouth, 6 m. S.W. from Chepstow. In this parish are the remains of a castle that formerly belonged to the Constable of England, and was held by the services of that office. Lewis' Dict. Hump. de Bohun was hereditary Constable of England.

Staundon, etc., were adherents of Earl of Hereford, and Roger de Mortmar, riding and going armed towards Gloucester, London, and elsewhere against the King.

Memb. 5.—Jury present—That John de Sapy (similar entry).

Assize Roll. Worcester. 17 Ed. 2 M 6 33 } 2.

1323.—The jury of the hundred of Oswaldeslowe present that John de Sapy, knight, while sheriff of county Worcester, took of William le Tipper 40d. And of William le Kyng 20d., and of others.

Chapter House Records. Assize, etc., Rolls. 17 Ed. 2. M 6 33 } 3.

1323.—Inquisitions made at Worcester before Henry de Stanton and Master Robert de Ayleston, justices of our Lord the King, assigned to inquire concerning the goods and chattels of rebels* in the county of Worcester forfeited to the King on Thursday next after the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord, in the 17th year of the reign of the Lord King Edward, son of King Edward.—Stanton.

Worcester, m. 1 d'.—The jury of the hundred of Pershore present that Sibilla, the wife of John de Sapy, took and occupied at Burlyngham of the goods which were of the aforesaid John de Sapy, an enemy of the King, two stone of wool of the value of half a mark, which were forfeited to the Lord the King. Therefore the sheriff is commanded that he cause her to come, etc. Afterwards the aforesaid Sibilla comes and acknowledges that she took the said two stone of wool, the value of which she is ready to answer to the Lord the King. Therefore she is charged with the aforesaid half mark by the pledges of Richard de Hankeslowe and Nicholas de Aston.

The same jury present that John de Waltham, bailiff of Adomar de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, on Thursday on the morrow of Epiphany in the 15th year of the reign of the now King, came to the manor of Dormeston,† which belonged to John de Sapy, an enemy of the King, and there threshed 20 quarters of corn of the value of £10, 40 quarters of beans of the value of 20 marks, and 20 quarters of . . . of the value of £4; and caused the same to be carried to the manor of the said Earl (called Neuburi) by command of his Lord. Therefore the sheriff is commanded that he attach him, etc. Afterwards the said John de Waltham comes, and says that he is not guilty, and of this he puts himself

* In the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion.

† A parish in upper division of hundred of Pershore, 7 m. W. by N. from Alcester.

upon the country. And the jurors say upon their oath that the said John de Waltham caused the aforesaid corn to be ground, and carried the same away in manner aforesaid. Therefore the said J. de Waltham is charged for the value of the said chattels, to wit, £27 6s. 8d., by pledges, etc.

The same jury present that Richard de Foxcote, steward of Lord Hugh le Despenser, took in the manor of Burlingham,* which belonged to John de Sapy, then an enemy of the King, timber to the value of ten marks, which was forfeited to the Lord the King, and took it to Tewkesbury and Hanle. Also the jury of the hundred of Oswoldeslowe present that the aforesaid Richard, late Keeper of the manor of Rydmarleye Dabetot,† which belonged to Geoffrey Dabetot, a rebel to the King, permitted certain lands in the aforesaid manor to lie untilled to the damage of our Lord the King of 45s. Afterwards the aforesaid Richard comes, and acknowledges that he took the aforesaid manor to the use of our Lord the King, and that by command of the said King he delivered the timber to Lord Hugh le Despenser of the gift of the said King.

Afterwards the King recorded to the Keeper of the Privy Seal that the said Richard delivered the aforesaid timber to the said Lord Hugh for the use of the King. Therefore the said Richard as to the said timber goes quit, etc.

Worcester, memb. 3.—The jury of the hundred of Osewoldeslowe present that Roger Carles, keeper by commission of the King of the manor of Wyke Dabitot, which belonged to John Sapy, a rebel to the King, demised that manor to the Prior of Worcester for £8 11s. 0½d., but worth yearly £10, and can be let for £10. And that the said Roger sold to the prior of Worcester the vesture of twenty acres of land sown with corn in Wyke Dabetot which belonged to the said John Sapy for 40s., which could be sold for 60s.

Afterwards the said Roger comes, and acknowledges that he and Alexander de Befford as to the manor of Wike Dabetot demised the same to the prior of Worcester for £8 11s. 0½d., and that it could not be let for more; and that they sold to the said prior the vesture of the said twenty acres of land for 15s., its true value.

The jury of the hundred of Pershore present that William de Bradewell and Alexander de Befford, keepers of certain lands forfeited to the King in this county, permitted certain lands to lie untilled, to wit, in the manor of Dormeston, which belonged to John de Sapy, an enemy of the King—twenty-four acres of land, each acre of which is valued at 4d., which if sown would have been worth each acre 2s. And in the manor of Burlingham, which belonged to the said John de Sapy, eight acres,

* A parish 3 m. S.S.W. from Pershore.

† A parish in county of Worcester, 5½ m. S.E. by S. from Ledbury.

each acre valued yearly at 3d., which if sown would be worth each acre 2s., to the damage of our Lord the King, etc.

Afterwards the said William and Alexander come, and say that as to the aforesaid lands of Dormeston and Burlyngham, which are presented as being untilled, that at the time the said manors were seized into the hands of the Lord the King, and while in their custody, the King commanded them to send all money they had raised into the King's chamber; they therefore say that no money remains in their hands by which the said lands could be tilled.

The jury say that the said William and Alexander of their own default permitted the said lands in the aforesaid manors to remain untilled during the time aforesaid, to the damage of our Lord the King, etc.

Memb. 4 d'.—The jury of the hundred of Osewoldeslowe present that Peter de Dounedale, knight, took and had at Wyke Dabetot of the goods and chattels of John de Sapy, an enemy of the King, to wit, of the corn in the granges there to the value of 100s., and converted the same to his own use. Therefore the sheriff is commanded that he attach him, etc.

Memb. 6 d', Worcester.—The jury of divers hundreds present that (with many others) John de Sapy-Gylot, formerly groom of John de Ridmarleye, Walter de Holford, clerk, John le Persones of Ridmarleye, etc., hunted in the chase of Malvern while the same chase remained in the hands of our Lord the King; and took and carried away the animals to the damage of our Lord the King, etc. Therefore the sheriff is commanded that he attach them, etc.

Feet of Fines. 17 Ed. 2. (No. 44), File 13 to 20, Ed. 2. Worcester.

1323.—Between Hugh le Despenser* the younger, plaintiff, and John de Sapy and Sibilla his wife, defendants, of the manors of Burlingham and Rudmarleye Dabitot, and the advowson of the church of the same manor of Rudmarleye Dabitot. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that said John and Sibilla acknowledged said manors and said advowson to be then right of the said Hugh. And they released them, etc., for themselves and the heirs of the same Sibilla to the said Hugh and his heirs for ever. And for the acknowledgment, etc., the said Hugh gave to the said John and Sibilla £300 sterling.

Parliamentary Writs, etc., by Palgrave. By command of William 4.

1324.—Sapy, Robertus de, knight, returned by the sheriff of the county of Berks pursuant to a writ tested at Westminster 9 May, as summoned, etc., to attend the great Council, etc., 17 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 656, No. 108.

* Hugh le Despenser, the King's chief favourite after the death of Gaveston, a young man of English birth, high rank, and noble family. His father was of the same name. The Earl of Lancaster's rebellion was caused by the King's gifts to the younger Spenser.—Hume, p. 162.

1324.—Sapy, Robertus de, knight, returned in like manner by the sheriff of the county Gloucester, 17 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 655, No. 104.

1324.—Sapy, Robertus de. "Custos Castri de S'c'o Briavello"* enjoined to assist the commissioners appointed to raise and lead a detachment of archers from the county of Gloucester. Commission tested at Westminster 4 June, 17 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 658–659, No. 119-122.

1324.—Sapy, Robertus de, addressed as above, commanded to arrest deserters. Writ tested at Porchester, 13 July, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 660, No. 1.

1324.—Sapy, Robert de, one of the commissioners empowered to select and array the knights, etc., of the county of Gloucester, required to perform military service in Gascony. Commission tested at Westminster 17 November, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 682, No. 167.

1324.—Sapy, Robert de. Marching orders addressed to him concerning certain detachments of knights, etc., and archers, etc.,† directed to be raised from the county of Gloucester. Writ tested at Nottingham, 23 December, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 687, No. 179.

1324.—Sapy de Com. Hereford, Johannes de, having adhered to the Earl of Lancaster and the barons in rebellion, pardoned, etc., and discharged from prison, on making oath, and on giving surety for his good behaviour. Recognizances dated at Westminster 25 May, 17 Ed. 2. Part 2, page 255, No. 172.

1324-5.—Sapy, Robert de, instructed to march the before-mentioned archers to Portsmouth. Writ tested at Westminster 17 February, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 698, No. 220.

1325.—Sapy, Robertus de, various persons pressed by him from the county of Gloucester, as noticed in writs tested at Winchester 28 April, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 713, No. 269.

1324-5.—Sapy, Johan de, summoned to perform military service in Guyenne, he having obtained a pardon upon condition of serving the King in his wars. Writ tested at Ravensdale 7 January, 18 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 692, No. 192.

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 2, p. 555.

1324.—17 Ed. 2. Pat. Roll.—The King to his dear and faithful Thomas Gobion and William Marny, who have informed us that some of our people in our Duchy of Aquitain propose to make aggression with an armed power into the same, etc.

* St. Briavels, a parish in the county of Gloucester, 8 m. W. by S. from Blakeney. Milo, Earl of Hereford, built a castle here in time of H. 1 as a frontier fortress against the Welch; part of it is now used as a prison for the hundred.—Lewis's Dict.

† 1324.—The King's brother, the Earl of Kent, was sent on an embassy to adjust differences in Guienne with the King of France.—Hume, p. 163. (See note to Close Roll 1324, Staundon P.'s.)

It is expedient to raise footmen and archers. We have assigned you to choose in county of Essex 150 men, foot archers, properly furnished. To be led to Plymouth.

In the same manner the underwritten are assigned in the counties underwritten to choose archers, and to lead them to the said place, viz.:—

Reginald de Abbenhale, and William Tracy, in the county of } Gloucester, as well in the Bailiwick of Saint Briavell, as in the forest of Dene and Berkeley Hirnes and elsewhere in said county; to lead.

Reginald the Leader.—And it is ordered that Robert de Sapy, keeper of the castle of St. Briavell and of the said forest, that to the said Reginald and William in the premises he be intentive, etc.

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 2, page 580.

For the arrays for the expedition to Gascony.

1324.—18 Ed. 2. Pat. Roll (French).—The King to his dear and faithful Ralph de Nevill and John de Fenwyk, greeting. Whereas the King of France lately sent a large army into our duchy of Guienne and took many cities, towns, castles, and lands, and holds them to our damage and disinheritance. We have assigned you to choose knights, esquires, and other men of arms in the county of Northumberland who are fit to serve in the said parts of Gascony.

In the same manner are assigned the underwritten in the underwritten counties:—

Robert de Sapy, William Tracy, } in the county of Gloucester. (See Parliamentary Writs, 17th November, 1324, 18 Ed. 2.)

For protection and attorney for those going to France in the King's train, page 605.

1325.—19 Ed. 2. Pat. Roll.—Robert de Sapy, who is about to depart with the King, hath the King's letters of attorney under the names of Robert de Bullege and John le Clerk of Chynmore, to continue as above (the Feast of the birth of our Lord). See Parliamentary Writs, 17 February, 18 Ed. 2, 1325. Page 606. Letters of protection granted to Robert de Sapy.

Feet of Fines. File 13 to 20, Ed. 2. (No. 65), 19 Ed. 2. Worcester.

1325.—Between Robert de Sapy and Alina his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Bures of Bodynton and Hawysia his wife, defendants, of four messuages, four virgates and three parts of a virgate of land, four acres and three roods of meadow, and forty solidates and twelve denariates of

rent with the appurtenances in Brutforton.* Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the said John and Hawysia acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of the said Robert as those which the said Robert and Alina have of the gift of the said John and Hawysia. And them they remised, etc., for themselves and the heirs of the said Hawysia to the said Robert and Alina and the heirs of the said Robert for ever. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Robert and Alina gave to the said John and Hawysia 100 marks of silver.

Coram Rege Roll. Trin., 18 Ed. 2 (72), 15 dors'. Morrow of St. John.

1325.—Worcester. It is commanded to the sheriff that he distrain John Stevenes, John de Dufford, Richard le Child, and John de Sapy, knight, by all their lands, etc. So that he have them before the King in the octave of St. Trinity to answer to the King for certain excesses and trespasses by them in the said county committed, whereof they were indicted before Hernie de Staunton, etc., justices to inquire of such trespasses, etc. And they do not come, etc. Therefore the sheriff commanded to distrain the said John Stevenes (John de Sapy) and the others, etc.

Writs, Military Summons, etc., by Palgrave. By command of William 4.

1325-6.—Sapy, Robertus de, one of the chief inspectors of the array in the county of Gloucester, with special powers.† Commission tested at Norwich 24 January, 19 Ed. 2. Part 1, page 738, No. 25.

Rolls of Parliament. Vol. 2, p. 409[a] (No. 174) Ed. 3 (year uncertain).

1326-77.—Eleanor, widow of Herbert Fitz-John, appeals to the King and council, and demands against Robert de Sapy the third part of the manor of Lechamstead,‡ in county of Berks; and Robert Sapy says he holds the manor of Lechamstead for the term of his life by lease of Piers de Gavelstone,§ lately Count of Cornwall, who granted it to Robert (which his Charter confirms) to hold of Piers and his heirs for the life of the said Robert, rendering every year to Peter and his heirs a soar hawk, and rendering to the chief lords of the fee due service, and that after the death of the said Robert the manor should revert to Piers and his heirs. And says the reversion of the manor by the forfeiture of the aforesaid Piers, after the death of Robert, belongs to our Lord the

* Bretforton, a parish 3¾ m. from Evesham.

† In Sept. of this year (1326), Queen Isabella landed in Suffolk against King Edward.—Hume, p. 164.

‡ Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Ed. 2 (banished by Ed. 1, who made his son promise never to recall him), was son of a Gascon knight. Immediately on his accession Ed. 2 sent for him, and before his arrival at court endowed him with the whole Earldom of Cornwall.—Hume, p. 158.

§ See Parliamentary Writs 1315-16, where Robert is certified joint lord of Lechamstead.

King, so that neither King nor Council can reply, of which a remedy is prayed.

Reply.—Let there be a writ to the justices, that they finally discuss this business, nothing straining, etc., so that the judgment given is not without consent of the King.

Rolls of Parliament, Vol. 2, page 34. 4 Ed. 3, 1330. No. 21.

1330.—To our Lord the King and his Council, shews Henry de Shirokes formerly chamberlain of North Wales, etc., and states his rights over various persons, including Lieutenant Monsieur Johan de Sapy, Sheriff of Caernarvon.

Charter Rolls. No. 51.

1331-2.—6 Ed. 3, 28 January. Grant to John de Sapy of free warren in all his lands of Ridmarle, in the county of Worcester.

Rolls of Parliament, Vol. 2, No. 183. Ed. 3 (time uncertain).

1326-1377.—To our Lord the King and his Council, Geoffrey Dabitot, who for a long time has been wronged, prays that a remedy may be granted him of this, that after the death of Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Hugh le Despencer the younger took the said Geoffrey, and detained him in prison at Gloucester, because he fled from the insurrection of said Thomas in the company of the Lord Mortymer and the Earl of Hereford, and he could have no deliverance from it till he had granted to the said Sir Hugh his manor of Rydmarleye Dapetot, in the county of Worcester, and of this he made recognizance in Banco to save his life, without being able to deny it, and at the venue of our said Lord the King and Madame his mother, Queen of England, Sir John de Sapy by false and bad suggestion had the same manor of the gift of our lord the King, and now holds it wrongfully, and against the statute made at Westminster, for the disinheritings and damages of the said insurrection, and he declares that the process is in the chanclerie from the Banco by writ, which in the name of God he prays may be inspected, and right done.

Reply—Let aid be given according to the statute.

Assize Roll (Divers Counties) 13 Ed. 3. N 2 21 } 2 27

Assize at Hereford, 8 Ed. 3.

1333-4.—Memb. 55, d' Hereford.—The assize considered whether Margaret, formerly wife of Edward (read Edmund) de Mortmar, John de Hayles, and William le Shepherde, disseised Alice, formerly wife of Thomas de Botteleye, of her freehold in Thornbury. And she complains that they disseised her of ten librates of rent. And Alice says that the manor of Thornbury was formerly in the seisin of one Edward de Mortmar, who

granted to Sir John de Sapy and Petronille his wife and their heirs ten pounds of yearly rent in the aforesaid manor; and she produced a certain deed—(deed set out) . . . . . After the death of Alice one John de Sapye, as son and heir of the said Alice, was seised of the said rent by virtue of the aforesaid grant, which the said John granted to the said Alice to hold for her life. And she produced a certain writing of the said John which witnessed, etc.

"After the death of Alice," this name ought evidently to be Petronilla. In 1308-9 Petronilla de Sapy and her son John are alive. *Edward* Mortimer is a mistake for Edmund (see 1330-1, As. Ro. m. 1, Sta. P.'s.), Edmund of Thornbury, under 1283 (Sapy), would be the first-named Edmund. (See B. New. Ped.)

Calendar of Patent Rolls.

1333-4.—8 Ed. 3.—Second Patent. The King confirms John de Sapy in the fee of the manor of Caldcote.

Feet of Fines. File 1 to 14, Ed. 3. (No. 57), 8 Ed. 3. Worcester.

1333-4.—Between Master Henry de Ombresleye, clerk, and William de Ombresleye, chaplain, plaintiffs, and Robert de Sapy and Alina his wife, defendants, of 4 messuages, 4 virgates, and 3 parts of a virgate of land, 4 acres and 3 roods of meadow, and 49 solidates and 12 denariates of rent in Bretforton. Whereupon etc., to wit, that the said Robert and Alina acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of the said Master Henry. And those to the said Master Henry and William they rendered, etc., to hold to the said Master Henry and William, and the heirs of said Master Henry, for ever. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Master Henry and William gave to the said Robert and Alina 100 marks of silver.

Rolls of Parliament, Vol. 2, page 84. (No. 49), 8 Ed. 3.

1334.—Robert de Sapy, warden of the Forest of Dean,* appeals to the King, as the wardens of the forest were accustomed to have 100s. a-year in aid of their farm of Weyserjaimte, etc., for the roads, which roads are now out of order, as the allowance has not been made. Besides this, there was a stream called Bykeswere, which used to pay 50s. to the farm a-year, which the present King gave, as well as the stream, to the abbey and convent of Tintern, and the said Robert remains charged with the payment. And besides the grandfather of our lord the King let all the surplus of waste places and lands, which brought to his exchequer £35 and upwards, which they need to have, etc. And the King's father granted to the Bishop of Llandaff the tithes of the mine, which amount yearly to

* An extra parochial liberty in the hundred of St. Briavels, county Gloucester; the centre of the forest is 5 m. S.W. by W. from Newnham. This district extends from N. to S. 20 m., from E. to W. 10 m., and lies between the Severn and Wye.

104s., and by that amount the farm is improved. Wherefore Robert de Sapy prays for a writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the King's Exchequer, that due allowance may be made him in the farm of the sum which has accrued, and for the gifts granted by his ancestors.

Reply—Let this petition be sent to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, and that they see the aforesaid things be made right.

Vol. 2, page 85. No. 52, 8 Ed. 3, 1334.

Robert de Sapy appears before the King, etc., that as the keeping of the castle of St. Briavel and the Forest of Dean has been delivered to him, etc., similar to that above.

Rolls of Scotland, 9 Ed. 3, page 360.

Order for the custody of the ports and shores of Cornwall and Devon, on account of expected invasion of the Scots.

1334-5.—The King assigned Roger Baskervill, John Sapy, and Adam Lucas, in the county of Hereford, to array all men, as well knights and esquires as others of the county aforesaid, and to furnish them with proper horses and arms, etc.

1335-6.—Page 405, 10 Ed. 3. Similar orders given to Roger de Baskervyll, John Sapy, and Adam Lucas, in the county of Hereford.

Page 407. Similar orders to same persons.

Page 420. Similar orders to Richard de Penbrug, John Sapy, and Adam Lucas.

Page 447. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, appointed leader of the men raised by Richard de Penbrugg, John Sapy, and Adam Lucas, in the said county of Hereford, etc.

Page 461. Order to Richard de Penbrug, John Sapy, and Adam Lucas, to raise 2,000 armed men in the county of Hereford, except town of Hereford.*

Feet of Fines. File 1 to 14, Ed. 3. (No. 69), 9 Ed. 3. Worcester.

1334-5. Between Thomas de Dounton, plaintiff, and Sir John de Sapy, Knight, and Sibilla† his wife, defendants, of one messuage, 1 carucate of land, 10 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, 40 solidates of rent, and the half of 1 acre of wood, with the appurtenances in Poywyk. Whereupon, etc., to wit, that the said John and Sibilla acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of the said Thomas as those which the said Thomas hath of the gift of the said John and Sibilla. To hold to the said Thomas for ever. And the said John and Sibilla granted for themselves and the heirs of same Sibilla that they would warrant, etc. And for this

* Edward was now supporting Baliol as King of Scotland, against Sir Andrew Murray regent for the party of Bruce. Hume, p. 171.

† Or Isabella.

acknowledgment, etc., the said Thomas gave to said John and Sibilla one hundred marks of silver.

Feet of Fines. File 51 to 75. (No. 68), 9 Ed. 3. Hereford.

1334-5.—Between John de Sapy and Sibilla his wife, plaintiffs, and Master Roger de Grafton and Hugh de Sapy, defendants, of the manor of Sapy, with the appurtenances. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that said John acknowledged the said manor to be the right of the said Hugh as that which said Hugh and Master Roger have of the gift of the said John. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Master Roger and Hugh granted to the said John the said manor with the appurtenances. To hold to the said John of the chief lords of the fee, by the services, etc., during the life of the said John. And after the decease of same John the said manor wholly shall remain to Thomas, son of said John, and to Katherine his wife, and to the heirs of the bodies of said Thomas and Katherine. To be held, etc., for ever. And if it shall happen that said Thomas and Katherine die without heirs of their body issuing, then after the decease of said Thomas and Katherine the aforesaid manor wholly shall remain to the right heirs of the aforesaid John. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services which to the aforesaid manor belong for ever, and the said Hugh and his heirs will warrant to the aforesaid John during the life of the said John, and to the said Thomas and Katherine, and to their heirs, and also to the right heirs of the aforesaid John, if the said Thomas and Katherine shall die without heir of their bodies issuing, the aforesaid manor with the appurtenances against all men for ever. Hereford.

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 2, part 2, page 1013.

1338.—12 Ed. 3.—Close Roll. Concerning conferring with the King and council upon the preservation of the peace while the King shall be absent in foreign parts.

The King to his dear and faithful Henry Darci, Mayor of London. Whereas we are about to set out for foreign parts for the defence and safety of our kingdom,* etc., and we desire to confer with you and others

* "Robert of Artois, brother-in-law of Philip King of France, had lost Artois by a sentence of Philip the Fair, and having attempted to recover it shamefully, and being abandoned therefore by the King, took refuge in England, and here endeavoured to revive the prepossessions entertained by the King in favour of his title to the Crown of France. Edward had found reason to complain of Philip's conduct with regard to Guienne, and he had given protection to David Bruce, and encouraged the Scots in their struggles for independence; also Edward having done homage to Philip for Guienne, Philip declared every vassal of the Crown either within or without the kingdom who gave Robert countenance, would be involved in a sentence of felony and attainder issued against him; a menace easy to be understood. Edward now prepared for war, engaged the Count of Hainault in his interest, who drew into his alliance the other sovereigns of that neigh-

as to the preservation of peace during our absence, etc. We command that you be before us and our council at Westminster at Easter next, etc.

In the same manner it is commanded to the under written, viz.:—William Corbet of Chaddesle, knight, John de Sapy, knight, and Hugh de Cokeseye, in the county Worcester.

Calendar of Miscellaneous Records in Chapter House, Westminster, p. 278. No. 11.

1341-2.—16 Ed. 3. Sir John de Sapy and Sybilla his wife have the manor of Rydmarley d'Abitot and the advowson; confirmation of fine between them and Richard de Ambusle, clerk.

Book of Aids. No. 3, 20 Ed. 3. Aid to create his eldest son a knight.

1345-6.—Worcester, page 313. And for 60s. of John de Sapy for one fee and a half held of the Earl of Warwick in Rudmarleye Dabitot, which Geoffrey Dabitot formerly held of the Bishop of Worcester.

And for 20s. of John Sapy for half a fee in Pendok, which Geoffrey Dabitot formerly held.

And for 8s. of John De Sapy, for the fifth part of a fee in Sapynswyk, which Geoffrey Dabitot formerly held.

Hereford, page 128. Hundred of Brokesash.

And for 40s. received of John de Sapy for one fee in Sapy, which Petronill de Sapy lately held of the Bishop of Hereford.

Exchequer Lay Subsidies, red number $\frac{117}{10}$ 21 Ed. 3.

In the county of Hereford, collected by Thomas Pychard and others.

Hundred of Brokesash.

1346-7.—40s. received from John de Sapey for one fee in Sapey, which Petronilla de Sapey lately held from the Bishop of Hereford, as is contained in certain evidences and inquisitions.

bourhood. The Flemings were also brought over by the advances and submissions of Edward to James d'Arteville, the brewer of Ghent, who was their present leader; the lower ranks, raised by arts and manufactures to opulence, having chased their Earl into France. Edward, before he entered on this great enterprise, affected to consult his Parliament, asked their advice, and obtained their consent; he took the field in person. From this period we may date the commencement of that great animosity which the English nation have ever since borne to the French. In all the preceding reigns since the Conquest, the hostilities between the two nations had only been temporary. The English nobility had greatly valued themselves on their French or Norman extraction, and affected to employ the language of that country in all public transactions, and even in familiar conversation. The two people were, during some centuries, more intermingled together than any two distinct nations whom we meet with in history." Hume, p. 172-3.

Assize Roll, 25 Ed. 3 $\left.\begin{matrix} \text{N} \\ 2 \\ 24 \end{matrix}\right\} 1$

1350.—Memb. 17. Thomas de Sapy and others, for having disseised Michael de Wynton of his free tenement, in Bentleye Pauncefot.*

Memb. 54, d'.—Grant by the justices that John de Passelowe and John Mundrich may act for Sibilla, the daughter of Thomas de Sapy, who is under age, in a suit against Thomas Shephard.

Thomas Shephard puts in his place Robert de Mershton against Richard Shephard and wife, John de Sapy, Chevalier, and Sibilla his wife, Sibilla the daughter of Thomas de Sapy, and others.

John de Sapy and Sibilla his wife appoint John Mundrich to act as their attorney.

Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. 3, page 119.

1356.—30 Ed. 3. Vasc. m. 5. For the protection of certain persons in the retinue of the Prince of Wales. Thomas de Felton, Knight, who is detained in the service of the King in the parts of Gascony in the train of Edward Prince of Wales, has the King's letters of protection. Witness the King at Baumburgh the eighth day of February.

Similar letters for certain persons about to set out to the parts of Brittany, among them John de Sapy, of Ridmerleye de Abytot.†

Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire. Vol. 2, page 307, 32 Ed. 3.

1358.—Alcock, fol. 104 b.

Ancient composition between the lord (of the manor of) Redmarley and the rector there, as to the right of depasturing eight oxen.

Let it appear to all, etc., that this indenture witnesseth, that of late a dispute hath arisen, and a dissension between Sir John Sapy Knight, junior, lord of Redmarley d'Abitot, on the one part, and Walter de Rosse, rector of the church of Redmarley, on the other part, concerning the right of depasturing eight oxen and two cows in all the lord's pastures in the lordship or domain of Redmarley aforesaid, and of Inardeston, and also as to a certain liberty called Lawegrist in all mills of the said lordship, also for tithes, portions, rights, and other liberties; the said Walter the rector, in the name of the church of Redmarley, claiming them as pertaining to the said church, alleging that there had been a dissension and discord many years before, between the said John Sapy's grandfather and Thomas Hompton,‡ at that

* Bentley, a hamlet in parish of Tardebigg. In Book of Aids, 20 Ed. 3, Grimbaldus Pauncefot is said to hold 2½ hides in Bentelegh. Nash, vol. 2, page 403. The parish is 3 m. E.S.E. from Bromsgrove.

† This was before the battle of Poictiers, won by the Prince Sept. 1356, when John King of France was made prisoner. Hume, p. 185-6.

‡ Presented to the living 1320, by Galfridus D'Abetot, d'n's de Rydmerley. Nash.

time rector of the said church, which dissension and altercation, for the sake of peace, had been amicably settled. That the said John Sapy junior had therefore caused diligent inquiry to be made into all the aforesaid rights, titles, portions, and liberties, now claimed by the rector, and had heard the testimony of many credible witnesses of the parish and neighbourhood of Redmarley, and thereupon admitted and allowed that the said rights, titles, portions and liberties, the liberty called Lawegrist, and all others by whatever name known, pertained and belonged to the church of Redmarley, and to the rector of the said church, and had so belonged from time to which the memory of man could not go back, even to the time when the former strife and contention occurred, which had been amicably settled; and that they had always been conceded to the said church and its rectors by each lord of Redmarley, in pure and perpetual gift or alms, for the good of the souls of the donors, and their ancestors and successors. Willing, therefore, to confirm this good work of his ancestors he (the said John Sapy) concedes to the said church and its rectors for ever all the aforesaid rights and liberties so claimed. And the aforesaid Walter the rector concedes for himself and successors, parish priests in the aforesaid church, and binds himself and them, that on the anniversary day of said John Sapy after his death, for the repose of his soul and the souls of his father, mother, brothers, sisters, ancestors, and successors, special masses should be celebrated, without let or hindrance from judge, ordinary, bishop, ecclesiastical censure, or otherwise. And the aforesaid John Sapy confirms, concedes, and as far as to him pertains, will observe faithfully the aforesaid agreement to which he binds himself and successors. Witnesses to the deed Sir Peter de Grandison, knight, Sir Henry Geraud, Roger de Brugge, John Done, John Caple, John Dombleton, William Coleman, and others. Given at Redmarley in the Vigil of the Assumpton of the Blessed Mary, the 32nd year of Ed. 3.

In Habingdon's survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, p. 25, it is stated, " In the lower part of the west window kneel in complete armour, their faces only open in the middle and principal place, several figures (enumerated). The last on the right side hath over his armour Argent, on a bend Gules, three torteaux Or, and written Monsieur . . . . Sapy—." The coat is similar to that given for Sapy, excepting three torteaux, in place of three round buckles Or; the torteau *Or* is a mistake, as the torteau is a roundle *Gules;* a roundle Or is called a bezant.

Feet of Fines. Worcester. File 21 to 50. (No. 56), 33 Ed. 3.

1358-9.—Between Edmund de Brugge, plaintiff, and John Sapy, Knight, and Isabella his wife, defendants, of one messuage, one mill, one

carucate of land, and twenty-five solidates of rent in Overmutton.* Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the said John and Isabella acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of the said Edmond as those which he hath of the gift of the said John and Isabella. To hold to the said Edmond and his heirs for ever. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said Edmond gave to the said John and Isabella 100 marks of silver.

1380.—John Sapy, Knight, presented to Sapy Church. Duncumb, vol. 2, page 159.

Between this date and 1428, John Sapy, Knight, must have died. In 1428 by the Lay Subsidies (see below) John Brugge holds Sapy, therefore he was heir, through Isolda de Sapy, the wife of Sir Roger Pychard, and great grandmother to John Brugge. In 1302, John Sapy, husband of Petronilla, is dead, and by 1303-6, a second John is acting for himself; so that this John presenting in 1380 to Sapy Church would be John Sapy, junior (see 1358, extract from Nash). In 1334, by a fine, the manor of Sapy was settled upon Thomas=Katherine, son of Sir John Sapy and his wife Sibilla, and failing their heirs to the right heirs of Sir John de Sapy. If Duncumb is correct in this presentation, Sir John Sapy, junior, would probably be son of Thomas de Sapy, and also through his probably dying without posterity, Sapy came to the Brugges.

Book of Aids. (No. 4), page 164, d'. 6 Hen. 6.

1428.—Hereford. John Brugge holds one fee in Sapy, late of Petronill de Sapy.

Worcester, Hundred of Oswoldeslow.

Page 382, d'. The heir of John Sapy holds one knight's fee and a half, held of the Earl of Warwick, in Rydmarley Dabytot, which the said John Sapy formerly held of the Bishop of Worcester as parcell of the aforesaid thirty Fees and a half.

Page 383. The heir of John Sapy holds half a fee in Pendok which the said John Sapy formerly held.

In Harl. MS. 6596, Isolda and Joanna are co-heiresses of Sir John de Sapie, and Isolda second daughter; therefore the property would be divided between them.

Exchequer Lay Subsidies, 6 Hen. 6. $\frac{117}{38}$ Hereford.

1428.—Hundred of Broctusasch, m. 7. Of John Brugge, for one fee late that of Petronill de Sapy, in Sapy, 6s. 8d.

* Upper Mitton is in parish of Hartlebury; and Mitton, formerly spelt Mucton, in parish of Bredon.

PICHARD OF SUCKLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE, AND CRADLEY, PENGETHLEY, GREAT COWERNE, ETC., HEREFORDSHIRE.

The first notice of the Suckley Pichards is in 1495, when the Cradley, etc., property is purchased.

1495.—Fine. Hereford. (No. 47). Divers Counties. 11 H. 7.

This is the final concord made in the Court of our Lord the King at Westminster, on the octave of St. Martin, in the eleventh year of Henry 7th, etc., between John Pichard, plaintiff, and Thomas Bonastre, defendant, of six messuages, three tofts, two mills, 300 acres of land, eighty acres of meadow, five acres of wood, and five solidates of rent, with the appurtenances, in Cradley,* Estnore,† Ledbury, Walyngton,‡ and Colwall,§ whereupon, etc., the aforesaid Thomas acknowledged the aforesaid tenements with the appurtenances to be the right of the said John as those which the said John hath of the gift of the aforesaid Thomas. And these he remised and quit-claimed to said John and his heirs for ever, and said Thomas warranted, etc., and for this acknowledgment, etc., said John gave to said Thomas one hundred marks of silver.

Fine. Worcester. (No. 11.) 16 H. 7,

1500.—Between John Smalbroke and Nicholas Braundon, plaintiffs, and Thomas Pycard and Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Bailly, defendants, of half of twenty-six acres of land and two and a half acres of meadow with appurtenances in Yardley. Whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned, to wit, that said Thomas and Margaret acknowledged said half of the tenements to be the right of said John as those which he had of the gift of the said Thomas and Margaret, and those they quit-claimed, etc., for themselves and the heirs of said Margaret, to said John and Nicholas, and to the heirs of said John for ever. And they warranted, etc. And for this acknowledgment, etc., said John and Nicholas gave to said Thomas and Margaret forty marks of silver.

The Margaret of this fine may be the mother of John Pychard, who left the following will, in which he mentions Margaret his mother. Much light might be thrown upon the Pichards if the early wills at Hereford were arranged; the will of Richard Bailly may be there, it has not been met with in P.C.C. In a Coram Rege Roll, Mich., 4 H. 6 m. 61 d', a Richard Bailly of Weobley, Hereford, is mentioned (1425).

* Cradley, a parish in county of Hereford, 7 m. N. by E. from Ledbury.

† Eastnor, a parish in county of Hereford, 2¼ m. S.E. by E. from Ledbury.

‡ Wellington, a parish 5½ m. N. from Hereford. Wellington is also the name of a farm in the parish of Bishop's Frome, Hereford.

§ Colwall, a parish in county Hereford, 3¾ m. N.E. by N. from Ledbury.

Suckley Church, now taken down.

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Will of John Pychard of London.

(Adeane, fol. 25, P.C.C.)

1507.—In the name of God Amen. The xxiiijth day of the Moneth of Septembre In the yere of our lorde god m^{l} v^{c} and vij and in the xxiij yere of the Reign of kyng henry the vijth I John pychard Citezen and m'chaunt haberdasher of london being hole of mynde and in my p'fite and good remembraunce laude and praising be unto Almighty god considering that there is noo thing more certeyn to eu'y Creatur then deth and noo thing more vncerteyn then the houre of the same Make ordeyn and declare this my p'nt testament conteynyng therin my last Will in maner and fourme folowing, ffirst I bequeth and reco'mende my soule to Almighty god my maker and Redemer to his most blessed moder and virgyn our lady saint Mary and to all the saints in hevyn and my body to be buried in our lady chapell w^{t}in the p'isshe churche of saint Gregory next powlys* in the Citie of london as nygh as it conueniently may be beside my Seate and pewe there. Itm. I bequeth to the high Awter of the same p'isshe Church for my tithes and oblacions necligently witholden or forgotten yf any suche be in discharge of my soule and conscience iij s. iiij d. Itm. I bequeth to the fraternitie of our lady in the same Churche vij d. Itm. I bequeth towarde the bylding and mayntenyng of the old werks of powlys ij s. And aftre my body buryed my fun'all expenses well and honestly don in all things after the good discrecion of myn executours undrewretyn, Then I will and ordeyn by this my p'nt testament and last will that all my goodes catalls detts plate and redy money by myn executours undrewretyn be devided and departed into iij equall parts as nygh as they cann be dryven unto. Wherof I geve and bequeth one of the said iij parts unto Letys my Wyfe she to haue the same equall parte in full recompens and contentacion of all that hur parte and purpart that to hir of my saide goodes and Catalls aftre my decesse ought to belonge vnto hir. And the secunde equall parte of my said goodes and Catalls I geve and bequeth to Edwarde pychard my sonne he to haue and enioye the same equall parte to his propre vse as nygh as it can be devydey therto when he shall com to his lawfull age the same equall parte to remayne in the Chambre of the gylde hall in london to the vse of my said sonne, And yf it fortune or happen the said Edward my sonne to decesse before he com to his lawfull age as god defende, then I will that all the said secunde equall parte of my said Childe be bestowed by the good discrecion of myn executours vndrewretyn as in bying of newe Capes vestments boks or other ornaments for the p'isshe Church of saint John Baptist of Sukley and the Chapells belonging to the same as myn executours shall think most best to the honour of God to thentent that my sowle my Childern sowles the

* St. Paul's.

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soules of my fader and moder my brethern and sustern and all cristen soules may be specially prayde for there forevmore. And the iij equall parte of my said goodes and Catalls and detts I reserve towards myself and myn executours here vndre wretyn to thentent therw' to pay all my detts to bere therw' the costs and charge of my fun'alls. And furthermore to p'forme and fulfill all my legacies herin conteyned and specified for me to be don. Itm. I will that myn executours vndrewretyn prouide and ordeyn an honest preest of good conuersacion to syng for my soule my (?)children soules the soules of my father and moder my brethern and sustern soules and all xten soules in the said p'isshe Church of saint Gregory at our lady Awter there by one hole yere next afore my decesse. And I bequeth to the same preest for his wages and salary x mark. Itm. I bequeth to the Prour and Co'vent of the ffreres Prechours in London for a dirige and Masse by them there to be devoutly saide for my soule iiijs. Itm I bequeth to the prour and Co'vent of the ffreres Mynours in london for a dirige and masse there in like wise to be doon iiij s. Itm. I bequeth to the p'isshe Churche of saint John Baptist in Sukley aforsaid to thentent there to be pvaid for a Remen'nt of grene Cloth of golde to make therw' corporas cases for the same p'isshe Churche. Itm. I bequeth to Margaret Pychard my Moder xl li in redy money to pray for my soule. Itm. I bequeth to e'vy prisonhous in and aboute London, that is to sey Newgate, Ludgate, the vj Counters, the kyngs benche, and the Marchalsey to e'uy of the same prisonhouses xij d. in brede to be devided among the pou' prisoners there by the good discrecion of myn executours undrewretyn. Itm. I bequeth to Richard Pychard to pray for my soule xl s. And I will principally before all other things conteyned in this my p'nt testament that all suche detts and duties as I owe of right and consciense to any p'sone or p'sones be well and truly content and paid by myn Executours undrewretyn. Itm. I bequeth to will'm hyde and John hardy myn Apprentics to pray for my soule xx s. And yf any thing of my parte remayn vndisposed then I will that the money and goods so remaynyng vnbestowed be distributed and disposed for my soule and all the soules afore rehersed by the good discrecion of myn' executours undrewretyn as in synging of Masses pou' maidens maring's Beleving and comforting of pou' housholders w' other pou' people and in other deds and werks of m'cy pitie and cheritie as they shall seme most best to the pleasur of god and sa'vacion of my soule. And of this my present testament and last will I make and ordeyne my right trusty frende Edward Jurdeyn Citesen and goldsmyth of London Coexecutour w the said Letys my Wyfe. And I bequeth to the same Edward for his labour in this behalfe and for his counceill to be shewed to the said Letys my wife xx s. And I make and ordeyne Richard Baker Citizenand Brues of London Supervisour of this my present testament conteynyng therin my last will. And I bequeth to him for his labour in this behalf my

blewe gowne lyned w^t^ Saten of Sypers. In Witnesse wherof to this my present testament and last will I haue set my Seall. Thes witnesses sir John fforman preest, Thomas Aunsell Sadeler, Robert Slyngton gurdeler, Richard ffeltwell Scryvener, and other, goven' the day and yere abovesaid.

Proved 4 Oct. 1507.

As he bequeaths one third of his goods (if his son die under age) to Suckley Church, he was evidently interested in the place, and may be considered as belonging to the Suckley Pichards.

The lease of the land contained in the following Fine Roll, is bequeathed in the will of John Pychard of Paunton, dated 1547.

Fine Roll. 4 H. 8. (No. 12.)

1512.—For Thomas Pychard. The King to all, etc. We have committed to Thomas Pichard, gentleman, the custody of one messuage, fifty-eight and a half acres of land, and one acre of meadow, at the Ree in Kyngestondford* in the county of Hertf,† which John Ree, now deceased, held at his death as of fee of us in capite by the service of the hundredth part of a Knight's fee remaining in our hands from the 19th year of H. 6, by death of said John Ree. To hold for twenty years. Rendering yearly 13s. 4d., and 3s. 4d. for increase, and to sustain the houses, etc. At the end of twenty years the lease is again renewed. See 1533, following.

Common Pleas. Common Roll, 7 H. 8. East. Ro. 21 d'.

1515.—Worcester, 30s. William Mucklowe gives to the Lord the King thirty shillings for licence to agree with John Pychard, Gentylman, and Eleanor his wife and Richard Habyngdon, Gentylman, of a plea of Covenant of the Manors of Sukley,‡ Orthorpye, and Mathen,§ with the appurtenances and six messuages, 500 acres of land, 34 acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, twenty-five acres of wood, and forty-four solidates of rent, with the appurtenances in Sukley, Ortoppys, Mathen, Lulsey,¶ and Alferwyke,¶ and he hath a cirograph by the peace admitted before Humfry Conyngesby, a Justice.

Fine. Worcester. 7 H. 8. (Easter.)

1515.—Between William Muklowe, plaintiff, and John Pycharde, gentilman, and Alianora his wife and Richard Habyngdon, gentilman,

* A township in the parish of Bishop's Standford, 3½ m. S.S.E. from Bromyard.

† *Sic*, should be Hereford.

‡ Suckley, in Co. Worcester, a parish 5½ m. E.S.E. from Broomyard.

§ Parish in county of Worcester, 7 m. N. by E. from Ledbury.

¶ Two chapelries in parish of Suckley, now Lulsley and Alfrick.

defendants, of the manors of Sukley, Orcoppys, and Mathon, with the appurtenances, and six messuages, 500 acres of land, thirty-four acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, twenty-five acres of wood, and forty-four shillings of rent, with the appurtenances in Sukley, Orcoppys, Mathom, Lulsey, and Alferwike. The aforesaid John and Alionora and Richard acknowledged the aforesaid manors and tenements to be the right of the said William as those which he had of the gift of the aforesaid John and Alionora and Richard. They quit-claimed for themselves and the heirs of the said Richard to the aforesaid William and his heirs for ever.

John Pichard and his descendants continued to own the property referred to in these last two documents. Two daughters of Richard Habingdon of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, married two sons of this John Pichard of Suckley, viz. Anne married Richard Pichard of Cradley, co. Hereford, and Margaret married William Pichard of Avonbury, co. Hereford (Coll. Arms, C. 30, 103–4[b]), and were aunts to Thomas Habingdon of Hindlip, who wrote the earliest history of Worcestershire (MS. at the Society of Antiquaries); he gives in it many notices of the family of Pichard; being of course, from his relationship, acquainted with their history.*

Roger Pytchard, who made the following will, was doubtless a son of John of Suckley, in whose will, made one month after the proving of this, Roger is not mentioned. Roger speaks of his mother Eleanor, John Pytchard, jun., executor, of John his brother, and also of his brothers and sisters. (See will of John P. of Suckley, 1521, for these names.) He also makes bequests to Suckley.

Extracts from the Will of Roger Pytchard of London.
(Maynwarynge, fo. 13, P.C.C.)

1521.—I Roger Pytchard citizen and haberdasher of the city of London, etc. this 10th day of June 1521, etc. make my last will, etc. My body to be buried in consecrated ground or sacred place where I shall happen to die etc. according to the will of my Executors etc. To the

* Thomas Habingdon, the historian, connected himself with those who laboured to release Mary, Queen of Scots; which occasioned his being sent to the Tower, where he remained six years. Had he not been [Queen Elizabeth's godson, it is thought he would have been executed. In reign of James 1, on account of the Gunpowder Plot, and for entertaining Garnet and Oldcorn, found hid in his house at Hindlip, he was again committed to the Tower and, it is said, condemned to die. But by the intercession of his wife's father, Lord Morley, he was pardoned. Mary, his wife, is supposed by some to have been the person who wrote the letter to her brother William Parker (being Lord Monteagle in his father's life in right of his mother, and after his father's death Lord Morley also) in order to save his life from the intended massacre. When he had received his pardon, tradition informs us that an order was given him never to stir out of Worcestershire. It was during his retirement that he studied the antiquities of the county, and formed a collection which he left in MS.—Note to Habingdon ped. under Hindlip (Nash).

fabrick of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul 12d. To the parish church of All Saints to wit to the curate there for tithes forgotten 12d. etc. Also that 9s. be restored for my part to John Assheley the servant of Richard Colier for half a piece of white cloth beyond the part of Louis Chaloner. Also I will that Lewis Chaloner have the indentures of demise of the house of Will[m] Gower Esq. so that he cause to be paid £3 to Richard Young grocer of London. Also I will that fifteen masses be said by honest priests and of good conversation in manner following, to wit, five for the Passion in the said Church of All Saints Bredestret before my death, and five for the Resurrection at the Savoye, and the other five at the Chaple Royal in the Cathedral Church of Westminster. And for the execution of this testament I make constitute and appoint Thomas Rothwood Citizen and girdler of London, Christina the wife of Roger Chombeley gentleman, Roland Briggs* my cousin, Louis Chaloner citizen and haberdasher of London and

* It is not known how this relationship arose, but a will is in P.C.C. (Alenger, fo. 19) of Rouland Brugge, dated 1540, adm'on to his daughter Elizabeth, and Ralph Fane her husband, Dec. 1540 (the executors renouncing); he states his age to be 67, and describes himself of Clarkenwell near London, nevertheless of the house of Ley near Webley, Herefordshire; orders a debt paid to the parish church of Brechon in Wales of 20d., about the year 1506, leaves an image to the church of Bredley, in county of Hereford; has land in Cradley and Bridnerbury (Bredenbury, Hereford). If he dies at Hereford, to be buried in the cloisters there of the Cathedral near his mother; his sons are Rowland and Henry.

The following fines relate to the possessions of the Brugges in Cradley, etc.

1541.—Michaelmas. William Hall and others, plaintiffs, and Henry Brugge and others, defendants; tenements in Cradley, Herefordshire, and Mathon, Worcestershire.

1543.—Easter. Richard Hall, plaintiff, and Henry Brugge, defendant; tenements in Mathon.

It may be concluded that the Suckley Pichards were connected by marriage with the Brugges of Ley; they both owned lands in the same parishes of Cradley and Mathon.

In 'Collins's Peerage,' by Sir Egerton Brydges, v. 6, p. 706, "Sir Baldwin de Brugge, 40 E. 3, purchased lands at Lugwardyn; married Isabel, daughter of Sir Piers Grandison, and had three sons: Thomas, after of Coberley, from whom Lord Chandos; Sir John, 1415, at the battle of Agincourt; and Simon Brugge of the Ley, parish of Weobley."

Baldwin de Brugge versus Hyggins of Letton, is mentioned in a De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 36 E. 3, m. 227 (1362), and also Simon de Brugge and his wife Sibilla, in Weobley, on the same roll, m. 203 d'. In Patent Roll 12 H. 6, pt. 2, m. 29 (1433), which contains a list of gentlemen in Herefordshire, five Brugges are named, viz., John Brugge, Esq. (probably of Staundon), Thomas Brugge of Leye, Thomas Brugge of Brugge (Bridge Solers), Thomas Brugge of Yventon, and John Brugge of Ross. The relationship of the Staundon Brugges (who inherited that place from the Pichards) to either of the three sons of Sir Baldwin does not appear, but in 9 H. 4. (1407-8) Thomas de Brugge of Eldersfeld, Worcestershire, by his will in P.C.C. (Marche, fo. 13-16) makes John de Brugge of Staundon an executor; the name of the wife of Thomas de Brugge is Alice, his sons are Giles, Edmund, Robert, Baldewyne, and a daughter Anne; his wife and son Edmund are also executors; he desires to be buried at Little Malvern, makes bequests to churches of Hatfeld, Trynleye, Cobberleye, Haresfeld, Gloucester, and Tewkesbury. From the bequest to Coberley, and his having a son Giles, and wife named Alice, no doubt he is the Thomas Brugge mentioned in Burke's Peerage under Buckingham and Chandos, "who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Berkeley of Coberley, county of Gloucester, by Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress of Sir John Chandos, and acquired the seat of Coberley and other large estates, which descended down to George Brydges, sixth Lord Chandos, who died 1654. By this great heiress, Thomas Bruges had issue. The eldest son, Sir Gyles, was seated at Coberley 1419, and was grandfather of Sir Giles

John Pitchard junior gentleman. Also I bequeth to Thomas Hurst son of Thos Hurst formerly my master deceased and to Elizth and Johanna daughters of the said Thomas Hurst to each of them 20s. Also to Elianor my Mother £3. Also to John Pycher my brother five marks etc. Also to the Society of Haberdashers 3s. 4d. Also I bequeth to each of my Executors who take upon them the execution of this my will one cloak of black cloth and 6s. 8d. in money. Also I bequeth to the Church of Suckeley in the county of Worcester one banner embroidered with the passion of Christ of the value of £3 to be suspended above the Rood loft. Also I will that the residue of all my goods not bequeathed by this my present will shall be wholly retained by my executors to the intent that the said executors dispose thereof for my soul and for the souls of all my brothers and sisters and in other charitable works as to the said executors may appear best. Also I remit and release to my Apprentice four years which he is bound to serve as appears by the indenture. These being witnesses, Robert Smith Clerk, Roger Chambeley, Thomas Hygyn, and John Fox.

Proved 2nd July 1521 by Louis Chalnor—Rowland Briggis having renounced—power reserved to the other executors.

Will of John Pychard of Suckley.

(Ayloffe, fo. 3, P.C.C.)

1521.—In the name of god amen. The secunde day of the moneth of August the yere of our lord god mlvc and xxiti I John Pychard of Suckeley beyng of hole mynde and remembrun's neu'theles syke in my body make my testament and last wille in this maner of wise, ffirst, I geve and bequeth my soule to almighty god his blissed moder saint Mary and to all the holy company of hevyn my body to be buried in the parishe Church of Saint John the Baptist in Suckeley. Item. I bequeth to the Cathedrall Church of worcetor ij s. Item. to the high awter of Suckeley for my tithes and offerings forgotten xx d. Item. to the repa'cion of the Church of Suckeley forsaid and for the breking of the grounde there I shall be buried xiij s. iiij d. Item. to the orders of ffreres wtin the Citie of Worcetour xx s. to say ij Trentalls for my soule my faders soule my moders soule and all x'pen soules. Also to Alianor my doughter I geve a mes'e and

Bruges of Coberley, knighted for his valour at Blackheath, 1497." The will of this last Sir Giles is as follows, and is in P.C.C. (Fettiplace, fo. 21, dated 1511): Sir Gyles Brugge, knt., desires to be buried in the chapel of Coberley, leaves to the mother church of Worcester xij d., has a brother Henry, the children of Sir Giles are Thomas, William, John, Ursula, Anne, also Kateryn, who is married; his wife to have all the plate, etc., and all other implements of household, as long as she is a widow, which are not to be removed out of the manor of Coberley, and if she marry before his son John is of age, then his executors to take and deliver it to his son John, when he comes of age. This John was elevated to the peerage with the dignity of Baron Chandos of Sudeley.

a yarde lande lying in the Townēship of Alferwyk in the Countie of Worceto^{r} called paches londe To haue and to hold the said mes'e and yarde of lande to the said Aliano^{r} to her heires and assignes foreuer of the chief lorde of the fee by the Rent and seruice therof being due and accustumed. Item. I geve to the said Aliano^{r} an annuell Rent of xx d. by yere going out of a certeyn grounde nowe in the tenure of John Kynward. Item. vj d. of annuell Rent going out of a certeyn grounde in the tenure of hugh hey. Item. I geve to Richard my sonne and to his assignes the ferme of the ou' barowe during the yeres of the Indenture paying to my younger sonne John Pychard beyng nowe prentice in London when he cometh out of his prentishode vj li. xiij s. iiij d. of good and lawfull money. Item. where that I haue enfeffed certeyn feoffees in the mano^{r} of Behennes sett and lying in the lordship of Cradley in the Countie of hereford as by a dede of feoffement bering date the xijth day of Aprill the xth yere of king henry the viijth more playnly doth appere I will that the said feoffees shal make astate of the mano^{r} of the lordship of Behennes aforsaid to the said Richard Pychard To haue and to holde the said mano^{r} w^{t} th'appurten'ncs to the said Richard Pychard to his heires and assignes foreuer paying yerely therfor to the chief lord of the fee Rent and seruice therof being due and of right accustumed excepted and reserved of the said mano^{r} two mills w^{t} all the appurten'ncs that is to sey a walk myll and a corne mill lying in the lordship of Behennes Of the which two mills I will that my said feoffees shall make a sufficient astate by dede indented to Thomas Pychard my sonne and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten of the chief lord of the fee by the rent and seruice therof due and accustumed And for lack of suche Issue the Remaynder to the said Richard Pychard and to his heires for euer. Item. I geve and bequeth to Luce my doughter the lees of the ferme of the nether Barowe during the yeres comprised in the same. Item. I geve to Will^{m} Pychard my sonne a lees the whiche I haue of the maister of ffodringh'm and his brethern for certeyn tithes and Rents going out of materley Shellesley and Suckeley during the yeres comprised in the same lees. Item. I geve to the said William Pychard a grounde called Coll grove w^{t} all the appurten'ncs sett and lying in Suckeley To haue and to holde the said grounde called Coll grove vnto the said William to his heires and assignes foreuer of the chief lord of the fee by the Rents and seruice therof being due and of right accustumed. Item. to the house of litill Malverne out of the said house of Coll grove a yerely Rent of iij s. iiij d. by yere to haue an obite yerely to be kept for my soule my fader my moder and for all my goode frends soules and all x'pen soules The residue of my goods not bequethed my funerall expenses and my detts paid I geve and bequeth to Eliano^{r} my Wife, John Pychard my sonne and heire, Thomas Pychard, and Richard Pycharde, whom I ordeyn and make myn executours they to marry my childern and to dispoase my goods for

the welth of my soule as they shall thinke moost best. Thise witnesse, hugh hey, Gorwey, John Carpynter, piers pole, and sir will'm Baret my goostly father.

Proved 10th May 1522, by the relict.

The lease, left to his son William, which he has of the master and brethren of Fodringham, for tithes in Suckley, etc., is explained by Nash's entry, under Suckley, p. 397. "The patronage of the church at Suckley was anciently in the master of the college of Fodringhay co. Northampton (founded by Edward Duke of York, 1415). By inquisition, taken 1479, it was found the true value of the church did scarce amount to £10, that it was charged with an annual pension of four marks to the master and fellows of Foderinghay; they had a portion of the predial tithes of some pasture and meadow grounds of the demesne of the manor of Suckley, for which the rectors paid every year 20s." It will be seen that John Pichard, (mentioned as son and heir in the last will), Thomas and Richard, who are left executors, are the heads of the first three families. Habingdon in the next entry names three branches. He has not noticed the Pichards who are the eldest branch, and owned Paunton; as that branch had terminated in two daughters, by 1552, soon afterwards married: and this occurred before Habingdon's birth, as he lived till 1647, aged 87, as stated in Nash's 'Worcestershire,' under Hindlip; the third branch, which he mentions as of Paunton (which is in the parish of Bishop's Frome, not Avonbury, as stated by him, but the parishes join each other), is probably descended from John the younger, of this will, as in the will of John Pychard of Paunton, in 1551, he mentions John Pytchard of Hall Court, gentleman. Hall Court is in the parish of Bishop's Frome, and George and Joyce Pichard, father and daughter, the father dying soon after her birth, are entries in the register of Bishop's Frome; these names are stated by Habingdon to belong to the third branch.

Extract from Habingdon's MS. History of Worcestershire, under Clifton-upon-Teme.

"West from Clifton lyethe Sapy, a village . . . graced with a chappell wch attendethe her . . . mother church at Clifton . . . Heere Sir Myles Pichard, Knight healde one hyde in Sapy surnamed of him Pichard." (After various notices of the family, and the Baskerville pedigree, he says:) "And to conclude The family of the Pychardes . . . ancient and once so greate is now diminished and theire landes thus fallen to heires generall the ealdest of this name and stem is at this instant George Pychard of Pensham in ye parishe of Peareshore, ye next Willm Pichard descended from the Pichardes of Cradeley co. Heref., the third house

beinge Pichard of Paunton in the parish of Avenbury, Heref., produced a Gentellman named George Pichard not onely of comely personage and countenance but allso of such courage guided by discretion as fewe equalled him none excelled him but to the greyfe of his frindes cut off in the streangthe of his age leafte one daughter onely named Joice Pichard who maryinge Mr. Thos Hall of Esburly in the parishe of Hallowe co. Wigorn, hath issewe. And so I conclude wth ye Pichardes."

FIRST HOUSE—PICHARD OF PAUNTON.

The following is an inquisition on the death of the first wife of John Pichard, who had Paunton in her own right:—

Inquisition post mortem (by virtue of office), Hen. 8, part 2.
No. 164. Hereford.

1528.—Inquisition taken at Hereford, 20th October, in the 20th year of Hen. 8, after the death of Elizabeth Pychard, late the wife of John Pychard.

The jurors say that at the day of her death she was seised of the manor of Paunton,* in the county of Hereford among others in other counties, which manor is held of the King by serjeanty, paying yearly one brachet,† and is worth yearly £10.

That John Pichard is her son and heir, and is of the age of 20 years, and in the custody of his aforesaid father. And that the said John Pychard is in possession of the said manor by the law of England as tenant by Curtesy.

She held no other lands in the said county.

Feet of Fines. Mich., 20 Hen. 8. Hereford.

1528.—Between Richard Hawkys and John Pychard, gentlemen, plaintiffs, and Richard Wode and Constancia his wife, defendants, of one messuage, 20 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Overgulton and Nethergulton, in the parish of Bishop's Frome, paying therefor £40.

These Gultons were probably, from the similarity of names, the present township of Eggleton, in Bishop's Frome.

Fine Roll. 25 Hen. 8. (No. 2.)

1533.—Farm for Pychard.—The King, etc. We have committed to John Pychard and Thomas Pychard, gentlemen, the custody of one messuage, etc. (the same premises as mentioned 1512.)

To hold for 40 years, rendering 16s. 8d. and 4d. for increase yearly.

In the enrolled escheator's accounts mention is made of this property as early as 36 Ed. 3. Tenements at la Ree, which were John de la Ree's and Henry de la Ree's, in town of Stanford, co. Hereford, held of the King in capite.

* In Bishop's Frome, a parish 4½ m. S. by E. from Bromyard.

† A young hound. 'Halliwell,' p. 203.

The Manor House of Walsopethorne, Asperton, Herefordshire

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Thomas and John Pichard were brothers (see will of John Pichard, 1521).

John Pichard, the husband of Elizabeth of Paunton, was also of King's Sutton,* in the county of Northampton, and owner of the manor of Walsopthorne,† as appears from

Common Pleas. Common Roll. 30 Hen. 8, Easter.

Rotel de Cartis, acknowledged Roll 7, dors.'

1538.—John Pychard of Kyngyssutton,* in co. Northampton, gent., comes here into court the 21st day of May, in this same term, and acknowledges this writing following to be his deed, and prays that the same may be enrolled, and it is enrolled in these words :—

"1537.—This indenture made the 4th day of March in the 29th year of the reign of King Henry the 8th Between John Pychard of Kyngyssutton in the county of North^{n} gentylman on the one p'tye and Morgan Philippe otherwise callyd Morgan Wolf citizen of London and goldsmyth to our sou'eign lord the Kyng on the other p'rtye Witnesseth that the sayd John Pichard ffor the some of £72 st'lynge to him pay^{d} by the sayd Morgan etc. hath bargaynyd and sold etc. unto the seyd Morgan and his heyrs all that his manor of Walsopethorne in the countie of Hereford and all and singuler his londs ten^{s} rents rev'cons and heredytaments sett lying and beyng in the p'yche of Asperton in the seyd countie of Heref."

It is a long document, and states if the £72 is again paid by the 17th of September next ensuing, the present bargain is to be null and void.

In 1540 he sold this manor, and had then another wife, named Anne, as appears from

Feet of Fines. Hereford.

1540.—Final concord made on the octave of Holy Trinity, 32 Hen. 8, between John Bulfynche, plaintiff, and John Pycharde and Anne his wife, defendants, of the manor of Walsopthorne, and of two messuages, 200 acres of land, 300 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 40 solidates of rent in Walsopthorne. John Pycharde and Anne acknowledge the same to be the right of the said John Bulfynch, etc.

In 1545 this John Pichard died, and the following Inquisitions post mortem are found :—

1545-6.—Inquisition post mortem, 23rd January, 37 Hen. 8 (part 2, No. 86), on John Pychard of Kyngssutton. John Pychard, gent., of

* A parish 6 m. W. by S. from Brackley.

† Walsopthorne or Wassington, in the parish of Ashperton, county of Hereford, 5¼ m. N.W. by W. from Ledbury. At Walsopthorne there is a fine old manor house (now converted into a farm-house), having the remains of a moat.

Kyngsworthe, and Elizabeth his wife were seised in her right of the manor of Paunton, in the county of Hereford, and sundry property in Kyng's Caple,* Heutland,* Treado,* Balyngeham,* and Brokauton* Hereford, and in Avenbury.* The said Elizabeth having issue John Pychard, jun., by the said John Pychard her husband, died so seised. And John Pychard, sen., took possession as tenant by the law of England. And he, in consideration of £200 paid by John Picard, jun., & John Pychard, sen., George Abyngton, and William Gressham, granted to John Pychard, jun., by deed, certain property in Kyngestanford,† Avenbury, Bishop's Frome, Kyng's Caple, Pengetheley.‡ To hold for ever. Manor of Paunton held of the King by serjeanty, rendering yearly one brachet.

John Pychard, sen., died 28th October last.

John Pychard, jun., is his son and next heir, and is 23 years old.

Inq. post mortem, 2 Ed. 6, 31st Oct. (part 2, No. 99), on John Pychard.

1548.—John Pychard of Suckley was seised of seven messuages, etc., in Suckley and Acton Beauchampe in the county of Worcester, and by his deed by the name of John Pychard of King's Sutton in the county of Northampton, granted to John Pychard, jun., his son and heir, all such premises, except Collgrove, to hold for ever. He died at King's Sutton the 28th October, in the 37th year of Hen. 8, and the aforesaid John Pychard, jun., was his son and heir, and aged 27 years.

John Pychard of Suckley, by his will, 1521, gave Collgrove in Suckley (his excepted land), to his son William. Mistakes are made in these inquisitions as to age: here John Pychard, jun., is 27; if 27 now, in the inquisition post mortem on his mother in 1528, he would be 7, not 20.

The son, John Pychard, jun., purchased Leodon, 1547, and lived only two or three years afterwards.

* King's Caple, a parish 5½ m. N.W. by N. from Ross. Heutland, a parish 4¾ m. N.W. by W. from Ross. Treado in Archenfield; a farm called Treado joins the present Pengethly estate, and lies near the turnpike road (see note † to 1225, under Scethrog P.'s). Ballingham, a parish 7 m. N. by W. from Ross. Brockhampton, a parish 6¼ m. N. from Ross; also a chapelry in township of Norton, parish of Bromyard, 8¼ m. E.N.E. from Bromyard. Avenbury, a parish 1½ m. S.E. from Bromyard.

† King's Stanford, a township 3½ m. S.S.E. from Bromyard (now included in parish of Bishop's Frome.—Rob. 'Mans.,' King's Stanford.)

‡ In the parish of Sellack, which is 4¼ m. N.W. from Ross; the living is a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of King's Caple. Robinson, in his 'Mansions,' says, p. 249, "Pengethley appears to have been held in 1564 by John Pychard of Paunton (Per. of Wormelow Manor), and in 1583 to have been purchased by John Powell, eldest son of Richard Powell of Harewood. The house was rebuilt about 1826, taking the place of a very curious stone and timber mansion which occupied one side of a quadrangle, access to which was gained by an arched gateway of rather an early date. A sketch of the quaint old hall at Pengethly is given, which is no longer in existence."

Fine. Hereford. 38 Hen. 8.

1547.—This is the final agreement made, etc., in the octave of St. Hillary, in the 38th year of King Henry 8, between John Pychard, plaintiff, and John Price and Joan his wife, defendants, of the manor of Leodon, and of six messuages, 300 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, two solidates of rent, and of the tithes of the lordship or manor of Leodon,* and of two parts of the tithes of the manor of Castyll Frome,† etc. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit that said John Pryce and Joan acknowledge the aforesaid manor, tenements, tithes, and two parts with appurtenances, to be the right of the said John Pychard as those which he hath of the gift of the aforesaid John Price and Joan, and they remise, etc.

Will of John Pychard of Paunton.

(Bucke, fo. 29. P.C.C.)

1551.—In the name of god Amen. The iiijth daie of July in the fyfte yere of the Ragne of our Soueraigne lorde Edward the Sixt by the grace of god King of England ffraunce and Irelande defend^{r} of the faythe and of the churche of England and Irelande in earthe the supreme head I John Pychard of Paunton gent being sicke in bodye buthole in mynde and good and parfytt remembra'nce wherof I do render most hartye thanks vnto god do make my last will and testăment in ma'ner and forme folowing. That is first I bequeath my soule to Almightie god And my bodye to be buryed in the p'ishe churche of formebusshopp And further I will and ordeyne by this my will and testament that where at this present yt hath pleased god that my wief is pregnaunt and greate with childe yf the saide Childe happen to be a sonne That then my two doughters that is to saye dorothe and mergery shalhaue foure score poundes to their mar'iages that ys to saye euery of them fourtie poundes of lawfull mony of Englande to be payde at the tyme of their mariages by my Executour. Also yf the said childe being in the mothers wombe be a man childe then I will that my said two doughters shalhaue half of my houshold stuf, And if it happen the said childe to be a doughter than I will that she shall haue her parte of my landes with her susters except suche partes and p'cells as I shall other wise demyse by this my last will, And that then my former legacies of the said some of lxxx li. and of the half houshold stuf to be voyde and of none effecte anythinge abouesayd to the contrary notwithstanding Also I giue and bequeathe vnto Robert my base sonne apercell of mede grounde lying in amedowe called greate ffromeneye to haue and to holde the same p'cell vnto the said Robert and

* Leadon, a township in the parish of Bishop's Frome.—Robinson's Mansions.

† Castle Frome, a parish 7 m. N.N.W. from Ledbury.

to his assignes for and during thelyf of one Rouland hatfeld. Also I giue and bequeathe to the said Robert my base sonne my lease of Ree whiche I holde of the Kinges maiestie by l'res patentes. Also I gyve to the said Robert my lease of thelords medowe in Rumpney* except two Acres of the whiche I will that Roger Browne haue one and John Colyns thother for and during the terme of fiue yeres. And after the determynacion of the said fyve yeres I will that the said Robert shall haue the said two Acres during the said Lease. And ferther I giue and bequeathe to the said Robert my messuage or tenement and landes lying in Kings Staunford callyd the brokehouse to haue and to holde the said mesuage or ten'te and landes w^t^ their app'ten'nc's to hym and his heyres of his bodye lawfully begotten And for lacke of suche yssue to remayne to my right heyres, Prouided alwayes that this devise extende not to any parte of y^e^ landes belonging to the said mease called the Brokehouse lying or being in or amongest the landes appertayning to paunton but only the landes lying in Kinges Staunford aforesaid. Also I giue and bequeath to Anthony Burhope my brother in lawe my lease of the p'sonage of busshops frome. And I will that when I haue graunted to Alice hoper a lease for Sixe yeres paying therfore yerely xxxiij s That the said Anthony shalhaue of her but xiiij s. by the yere during the said five yeres. Also I giue and bequeathe to the said Anthony and Elizabeth his wif a pasture whiche nowe he occupieth callyd the helyath lying and being in Acton Beirchampe to haue and to holde the same pasture with its appurten'nc's to the said Anthony and Elizabeth during their two lives and the lenger lyver of them paying therfore yerely twentie shillings. Item. I giue and bequeath to Richard Jones my brother in lawe fower oxen nowe being in his custodye, And also I doo clerely acquyte hym of all suche debts as he owith me. Item. I bequeathe to my Vncle William Pytcher my gray gelding paying for hym to my executours foure pounds. Also I bequeathe to Thomas hyggyns my s'unte my white Colte. Item. I bequeathe to Walter fissur my s'unte my bay Colte. Item. I bequeathe to John weshall xl s. Item. I giue to John wheler John hyggins and Sybell Aberall euery of them ayereling calf. Item. I giue and bequeathe to the said Robert my base sonne Sixe poundes which some of Sixe poundes ys in the keping of John fflett to thentent that he shall kepe the same to thuse of the said Robert tyll he shall accomplishe thage of xxi yeres. And yf it happen the said Robert to dye w^t^in the saide Age Then I will y^t^ the said John fflett shall have the said vi li. foreu'. Item. I bequeathe to the p'sonne of Acton vi s. viij d. Item. I bequeathe to sr John Burcher

* Rompeneye superior et inferior. Meadow land, so called, in the parishes of Bromyard and Bishop's Frome in county of Hereford, distinguished as Over orUpper and Lower Rompeney. A part of it is still called the Lord's Meadow, is parcel of the manor of Bromyard, and attached to the see.—Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield, p. 7*a*.

my gostly father vi s. viij d. Item. I bequeathe to Rowlande Boyse twentie shillings. Item. I giue and bequeathe to william Barlowe and Alice his wief the house wherein they nowe dwell to haue and holde the same house w^t^ his app'ten'nc's vnto them for terme of their lyves and the lenger lyver of them paying therefore yerely at the feast of the natiuitie of saynt John Baptist one redde Rose yf it be lawfully required vpon this condicion that they shall not Alien the same without lycens of my Executour. Item. where Roger browne and I stande bounden to mr william Gresham marchant of london and others for the payment of dyuers somes of money I giue and bequeath to Alice my wief my mesuage or Ten't and lands called the venne set lying and beying in the p'ishe of Avenbury nowe in the tenure of my vncle william Pitchard, And my mesuage or Ten't and landes called Inkeston sett lying and being in the p'ishe of Bisshope ffrome aforesaid and my two leases th'one called holowe mede and th'other Able mede nowe in the tenure of the said Roger Browne withall reuercion and Reuercions of the same twoo messuag's or ten'ts Landes and two leasowes or any of them with all rent and rents to the same p'teyning or belonging, To haue and to holde the said two messuag's or ten'ts Landes two leasowes Reuercion and reu'cions Rent and rents w^t^ all and singuler ther Appurten'nc's vnto the said Alice my wief for and during the space of vj yeres next ensuying my decease for and towarde the payment and discharge of my said debts p'formans of these my legacies and my funerall charg's. All the residue of all my goodes Cattalls and all other my debts owing to me my debts whiche I do owe being paide my legacies being p'formyd and my bodye being brought honestely to the erthe I holy giue and bequeathe to the said Alice Pytchard my wief whome I do ordeyne constitute and make my sole executrice of this my last will and testament. In witnes whereof I haue published this my said last will and testament The daie and yere aboue said in the presens of John Pytchard of hall court gent, Thomas Pitchard gent, Roger browne gent, Roger wylcocks clerk, John Burcher clerk, Richard Bosewood, and Thomas higgyns with other'

Proved xxij October 1551, by Alice, the relict and executrix.

Inquisition post mortem, 9th September, 5 Ed. 6 (part 1, No. 98) on John Pichard of Paunton.

1551.—John Pichard of Paventon, esquire, seised of the manor of Ledon (Hereford) and capital messuage, etc., in Kyngstanforde, in the county aforesaid, called Paunton,* another called Brockehouse. And by his last will gave and bequeathed Brokehouse to one Robert Pycharde,

* This is a mistake, as Paunton is in Bishop's Frome, and the register contains entries of Pichard of Paunton.

by the name of Robert his adopted son; seised of another messuage in Kyngstanforde, called Inkeston, and of Hable medowe and Holowe medowe, and premises in Avenbury called Benne, now in the tenure of William Pycharde, gentleman. The said John Pycharde by his last will bequeathed all the aforesaid premises to Alice Pycharde, by the name of Alice his wife, to hold for six years after his death. And he afterwards died at Paunton.

That one John Pycharde, gent., father of the aforesaid John Pycharde, and the said John Picharde were seised of the manor of Pengetheley and half of the manor of Kyngscaple, and of premises in Carde, Tresoke,* Nethertonne,† Hentlane, Trerado, Grove,‡ Treyaben,§ etc., in the county aforesaid, and in Brokanton. And being so seised by the names of John Pycharde of Kyngs Sutton, in the county of Northampton, gentleman, and John Pychard, son and heir of the aforesaid John Pycharde, by their deed granted to Margaret Waldyffe, widow, Baldwin Porter, William Underhill, and Thomas Willyngton, all the aforesaid manors, etc., in Pengelthey, etc., to them for ever to the use of Alice Pycharde, widow, by the name of Alice, wife of John Pycharde, jun., one of the daughters and heirs of Francis Slade, esq., for the term of her life, by virtue whereof the aforesaid Alice still is seised of the manor, etc. She still lives at Paunton. That said John Pychard died 7th July last. And that Dorothy, Margery, and Elizabeth are his daughters and next heirs; Dorothy, aged 6 years; Margaret, 4 years; and Elizabeth, 8 weeks.

Inq. post mortem. 12th Sept., 5 Ed. 6 (part 2, No. 97).

1551.—John Pychard, esq., was seised of messuages, etc., in Suckeley in co. Worcester, and premises in Acton Beauchamp. The said John Pychard died 7th July last. That Dorothy, Margery, and Elizabeth are his daughters and heirs; Dorothy, 6 years; Margery, 4 years; and Elizabeth, 6 weeks.

Inq. post mortem, 22nd October, 6 Ed. 6 (part 1, No. 95).

1552.—John Pychard, esq., seised of one water corn mill in Kyngestaunford (co. Hereford), and of a messuage, etc., in Bishop's Frome. It states that Elizabeth his daughter is dead, and that Dorothy and Margery are his heirs.

In 1560, lands of John Pichard were delivered to his daughters by the escheator as follows:—

* Tresecle is in the parish of Hentland.

† Netherton is in the parish of Pencoyd, which lies 6 m. W.N.W. from Ross.

‡ There is Grove Farm in Llandinabo, a parish adjoining Hentland. Llandinabo lies 6½ m. from Ross, N.W.

§ Tre-evan is in the parish of Llangarran, 5 m. W.S.W. from Ross.

Fine Roll, 3 Elizabeth. No. 72.

1560.—For the delivery of lands to Robert Downes and Dorothy his wife.—The Queen to the Escheator in the county of Hereford. By an Inquisition taken in reign of Edward 6, after the death of John Pycharde, it appears that said John at his death was seized in fee of the manor of Ledon in the county aforesaid, and of three messuages, 200 acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture in Ledon, and of one capital messuage, 160 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and thirty acres of pasture in Kyngestanford in the said county called Paunton, and of one other messuage in Kyngstanford called Inkeston, and of two meadows in Kyngstanford called Hable medowe and Holowe medowe and of one messuage, 100 acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture in Avenbury, in the county aforesaid, called Benne. And also was seised of and in the manor of Pengetheley and of half of the manor of Kyngestaple in the said county, and of eight messuages, 460 acres of land, and forty acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and thirty acres of wood, and ten solidates of rent in Pengelthey and Kyngestable aforesaid, Caree, Tresoke,* Nethertoune, Hentlane, Trepado,† Grove, Tryaven,‡ Trebalgh, Trayosseth, Langonoye, Treberthe, and More in the said county. And also by another Inquisition in the reign of the said King Edward 6th it appears that the said John was seised in fee of one corn mill in Kyngestanford, and of one messuage, twenty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and four acres of pasture in Bishop's Frome. And after the death of the said John Pychard all the premises descended to one Dorothy, now wife of Robert Downes, and Margery Pychard, and Elizabeth Pychard, as daughters and co-heirs of the said John Pychard. And that the said manor and other premises in Ledon are held of us in capite by Knight service. And that all the premises in Kingestanford are held of us by . . . . . and rendering to us yearly one brachet.

Escheator ordered to deliver third part to Robert and Dorothy Downes, etc.

(In the will of John Pichard, 1551, he only leaves the lands of the Brokhouse to Robert, which lie in King's Stanford, and any of them lying amongst the lands pertaining to Paunton, Inkeston, and Holowe and Able Mede, he distinctly says are in Bishop's Frome, and here they are called in King's Stanford.)

No. 71. For livery of lands to Robert Downes and Dorothy his wife.—The Queen to the Escheator in Hereford. By an Inquisition taken in the reign of Philip and Mary, after the death of Elizabeth, one of the

* Treseck adjoins Netherton (which forms part of the Harewood property) on the opposite side to Pengethly.

† Probably should be Trerado.

‡ Tre-evan in the parish of Llangarran.

daughters and coheirs of John Pichard, it appears she was seised at her death of the third part of the manor of Ledon (and of the third part of all the premises enumerated in the preceding, No. 72). After her death her third part descended to Dorothy, wife of Robert Downes, and Margery Pychard, as sisters and heirs of said Elizabeth.

Escheator to deliver moiety of such third part to Robert and Dorothy, etc.

No. 64. For livery of lands to George Downes and Margery his wife. —The Queen to her Escheator in Hereford. By an Inquisition in the reign of Philip and Mary after the death of Elizabeth Pychard, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Pychard, deceased, it appears that said Elizabeth at her death was seised in fee of the third part of the manor of Ledon and of the third part of the other premises. After her death her third part descended to Dorothy, wife of Robert Downes, and Margery wife of George Downes, as sisters and next heirs of the said Elizabeth. The Escheator to make partition between Dorothy and Margery, etc.

No. 63. For livery of lands to George Downes and Margery his wife. —The Queen to her Escheator in Hereford. By an Inquisition in the reign of Edward 6th, after the death of John Pychard, it appears that the said John at his death was seised in fee of the manor of Ledon (and the other premises set out in No. 72).

The Escheator directed to deliver possession of the third part to said George and Margery.*

Originalia. 3 Elizabeth, part 3, Roll 7.

1560.—Robert Downes did homage for one third of the manor of Ledon.

Roll 13. George Downes did homage for one third of the manor of Ledon.

Fine. Hereford, Worcester. 10th Elizabeth.

1567.—Between William Tyffin, gentleman, plaintiff, and Robert Downes, esquire, and Dorothy his wife, defendants, of half the manor of

* "Pengethley appears to have been purchased 1583 by John Powell, eldest son of Richard Powell of Harewood, from whom it descended to the late proprietor, Lieut.-Col. T. P. Symonds." Robinson's 'Mansions' under Sellack. Pengethly is in the district of Irchenfeld, and on the right of the road between Ross and Hereford; after crossing the Wye, Wilton Castle is passed about ¾ m. from Ross, then Peterstow, 2½ m. from Ross, part of the honor of Wilton, and formerly held by Lord Grey of Wilton. Four m. from Ross is Pengethly; the mansion stands on rising ground, in a park, beyond it on the right, is Hentland Church, and on another eminence in the same direction, King's Caple Church. The lands of Wilton Castle and Pengethly must have joined, and it may be, the quartering of arms at Bishop's Frome Church in the Downes monument, is Grey; the colours are the same, but Grey is barry of six arg. and az. and that on the monument is barry of 8, arg. and az.

Paunton, Yngeston,* and le Venne,† and the half of twenty messuages, four water mills, 300 acres of land, forty acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, and forty solidates of rent with the appurtenances in Paunton, Yngeston, Venne, Bysshopes frome, hopton solers,‡ hopton hagerley (in) magna Cowerne,§ Bromyarde, Kyngs Stanford, le Ree,‖ and Bysshoppe Stanford in co. Hereford. And the half of the manor of Suckeley, and the half of two messuages, two gardens, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath, and ten solidates of rent in Suckeley and Awfryke, Acton Beachampe,¶ lye, Synton,** and lullesey,†† in co. Wigorn. Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit, that the said Robert and Dorothy acknowledged the said halves to be the right of the said William as those which the said William had of the gift of said Robert and Dorothy, and they released to the said William and his heirs for ever, etc. And for this acknowledgment, etc., the said William granted to the aforesaid Robert the aforesaid halves with the appurtenances, and these he rendered to him in the same court. To hold to said Robert and his heirs of chief Lords of the Fee by the services which to the said halves belong for ever.

This fine would be to give Robert Downes possession of these estates brought to him by Dorothy his wife, daughter of John Pichard.

Feet of Fines. Hil.

1574.—Edmund Colles, plaintiff, Robert Downes, defendant, tenements in Suckley.

1598.—Memorial in the Church of Bishop's Frome, to George and Margery Downes.

This memorial is a painting in oil, with cupboard doors to close over it, and is now placed against the east wall of the north aisle, or chapel. George Downes and his wife Margery are both depicted kneeling, with this inscription above :—

"Here lieth Margery, one of the D. and C° H. of John Pitchar, Esq.,

* Inkeston, messuage and lands in parish of Bisshopeffrome. (See will of J. Pichard of Paunton, 1551.)

† In parish of Avonbury. (See will of 1551.)

‡ Hopton Solers in S.W. part of parish of Avonbury, Robinson's 'Mansions,' p. 12. Duncumb, vol. 2, p. 19.

§ A parish 5¾ m. S.S.W. from Bromyard.

‖ Mentioned in will of 1551.

¶ A parish 4¾ m. S.E. from Bromyard.

** A hamlet in parish of Leigh, which is 5 m. W. by S. from Worcester, bounded W. by Alfrick, a hamlet of Suckley.

†† Lulsley, a chapelry in parish of Suckley.

the late Wife of George De la Downes, E^{sq} y^{t} had only issue Francis M. to Mychall Wentworth, E^{sq}, who departed this Life y^{e} 12th day of January Anno D'ni 1598, R R. D'na Elisabeth 41 nostra."

On the left hand side above George Downes.

Though Nature's wrack in thee makes Nature weep
In mee deere Wife whose want works mine anoy
Yet seeing grace in Christ made Natures sleep
I joying weepe through hope to meet in joy
Such force hath Vertu on Tyme Death and Hell
It makes them live that live but to dy well.
Qui pro nobis dedignaris cruciari
Fac nos Christe cum tuis glorificari
An° Ætatis Sui 60.

Above Margery on the right hand.

Time drew along (long time) her date of Life
Whose Life then ended when her Life begun
For death unspoused her to espouse this Wife
By mortal Stroke to God's Immortal Sonne
O blessed Stroke, that from Man's rocky heart
Makes streams of Life to flow through death's desert.
Qui tuos Redemisti Vere
Nostri Jesu nunc Miserere
An° Etatis Suæ 50.

At their feet.

As thou art suche have I bene whilst life and lust endured
As I am suche shalt thou be by course of kind assured.

A skeleton under this. Between the two kneeling figures are their arms.

Robinson says (p. 26) in his 'Mansions': "Upon the coat are the arms of Downes of Suffolk, quarterly with Downes of Chester,* impaling Pychard," etc.

The impalement has four quarterings: 1. Gules, a fesse or between three escallops arg. Pichard. 2. Arg., two chevronels gu., a file of four points in chief gules. Seymour.† 3. Barry of 8 arg. and az.—not known. 4. Arg. three horses' heads erased sable, a chief gules. Slade.

The mother of Margery Downes was one of the daughters and heirs of Francis Slade.

The painting is 2ft. 10in. high by 2ft. 2in. broad.

The following entry of their daughter's marriage is at Bishop's Frome:—

Nov. 18th 1585, were wedded m^{r} mychell wentworth and m^{rs} ffraunces downes.

* The arms are 1 and 4, Arg. 3 pallets wavy gules, 2 and 3, Az. a stag lodged arg. In Coll. of Arms, in the Visitation of Suffolk (Vincent, No. 144, p. 82^{b}) there is a pedigree of Downes; the arms there given are, Arg. 3 bendlets gules, quartering, Sable a stag lodged arg. In that pedigree there is a George Downes, but he appears to have been unmarried.

† These arms with a label in chief vert (not gules) are given for St. Mawer or St. Maure (Seymour), Coll. Arms, C. 1. 38.

For their descendants, see Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' under Wentworth of Wolley, co. York. (In the Suffolk pedigree of Wentworth, Coll. of Arms, there is a Michael Wentworth, but he is without a wife.)

Paunton was held, with the Longworth estates near Hereford, by Mr. James Walwyn. In 1787 Mr. Philips purchased the Longworth estates, and Paunton was also sold. (This Phillips, and Walwyn before him, made the collections for Herefordshire, now at Belmont Priory, near Hereford). The late possessor of Paunton was Mr. J. T. Mutlow of Oldbury House, near Worcester, and it has since his death been put up for sale.

Under Great Cowerne, Duncumb says (vol. 2, pp. 97 and 103) the advowson and whole of the tithes belonged after the Norman Conquest to Bernard Newmarch,* and that in the book of Knights' fees compiled temp. H. 3, Pauncefoot held land here of William de Breos* of the honor of Brecon. (See 1121 A.D. Strad. P.'s in Duchy of Lancaster Charters, where Bernard has Cowern.)

The Pichards held land in Cowerne at the following dates:—

1249.—Roger Pichard of Stradewy had land in Cowerne, by fine between him and Ralph le Taylur.

1255. By Coram Rege (see Scethrog P.'s) Ralph le Taylur has land of the fee of Acie Pichard in hundred of Broxash. (Cowerne is in this hundred.) See Pichards of Merston and Great Cowerne where in 1332 and 1346, Thomas Pichard has one-third fee in Hopton in Great Cowerne. 1428. Late of Thomas Pichard do.

1330-1.—Roger Pichard of Staundon had manor of Hopton Hagornel, Great Cowerne.

1358-9.—Edmund Brugge and Joanna, daughter of Thomas Pichard of Standon, sell half manor of Hopton Hagurner to de la Bere.

1567.—The heiresses of the Paunton Pichards (of Suckley) had land in Hopton Hagerley, Great Cowerne.

It is also to be noticed that in

1372, 46 E. 3. By an Inq. p. m. on Hump. de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Lord of Brecknock, he is found to hold Avenebury and Venne. (See Scethrog P.'s note), and, in 1551, John Pychard of Paunton, in his will mentions his land at Venne in the parish of Avonbury. As the Pichard family held under Brecknock from the first, this, it may be conjectured, was an ancient possession of theirs.

In 1305, John Pichard of Stradewy held of the King 5s. rent in the manor of Lugwardine. And in 1551, John Pichard of Paunton is proved, by Inquisition post mortem, to have had possessions in Tre-evan in the parish of Langarren, and Tresoke (Tresecle) in the parish of Hentland, both parishes being perpetual curacies, held with the vicarage

* See ped. B. Newmarch.

of Lugwardine. And in 1255, the Pichards of Scethrog (Coram Rege) had land in the liberty of Hyrthynefend (Archenfeld). And in 1545-6 — Pichard of Paunton, King's Sutton, and Suckley owned land in this liberty, Pengethley, etc., being in it.

The following, respecting the different branches, are to be noticed:—

In 1336 (Assize Roll, Stradewy P.'s) a descendant of Roger of Stradewy (see Pichards of Almaly) is mentioned as of Kinnersley and Almaly. In 1433 John Pichard (Patent Roll) is stated to be one of the gentlemen of Herefordshire. In 1434 John Pichard was of Kinnersley. It is improbable that the name of Pichard should be in Herefordshire as a gentleman till 1433, then die out, and others of the name not related come in in 1496.

Sir Roger Pichard of Staundon in 1336 (see Assize Roll) had two sons, Roger and Thomas. Thomas succeeded him. In 1350 a Roger Pichard is spoken of in an Assize Roll, as a pledge in Cheyneston, and near Bodenham, and in King's Stanford, three several times; this may be the son of Sir Roger, and the Suckley Pichards may descend from him.

In 1362 Elizabeth Pichard of Sapy Pichard (see Pichards of Merston, Inquisition post mortem on her) had a son Richard, thirty years of age.

Habingdon, under Clifton-on-Teme, refers to records and books giving an account of Miles Pichard and Matilda Pichard holding in Sapy, and adds, last in the same book, Richard Pichard paid money also to the King for lands held in Kington of the barony of Pichard. Avonbury, Herefordshire, is held of the honor of Kington (Harl. MS., 5223, p. 8), and here, in Avonbury, in 1551, John Pichard of Paunton (see will) had land; and Richard was a family name with the Suckley Pichards.

Gough, in his edition of 'Camden,' p. 446, notices Archenfeld thus: "The men of Irchinfeld were free from customs and payments anciently imposed on the rest of the nation, and this region or liberty of Urchenfeld continued in the Crown till the time of Ed. 3, when, in the 20th of his reign, he granted it to Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife, in exchange for lands in Herts."

It is to be concluded that Pengethley, etc., in the district of Irchinfeld, was an ancient possession of the Pichards. John of Suckley, in his will of 1521, only mentions John, his son and heir, without reference to lands. In 1528 Elizabeth, the wife of the heir, in an Inquisition post mortem, is said to hold no other lands in co. Hereford besides Paunton. In 1545, in an Inquisition post mortem on John Pichard her husband, he is said to hold Pengethley, etc. Robinson in his 'Mansions,' mentions "Pengethley, under Sellack, which," he says, "is included within the great manor of Wormelow." The Court Rolls of this manor were at Harewood in the custody of the late Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq.; they go back to very remote antiquity, and the previous

records of the Pichards in Pengethley can probably only be known from an inspection of them.

It has not been ascertained to which particular branch the Suckley Pichards can be traced, but that they did belong to the Pichards of Brecknockshire and Herefordshire there is no doubt, as a reference to the dates above will shew; and also that they were the representatives of the Pichard family of these counties and Worcestershire; as so few fines or public documents are met with that cannot be identified as belonging to them, a list of the principal MSS. met with is given; added to this is Habingdon's testimony (who was connected with the family by the marriage of his aunts with Richard Pichard of Cradley and William Pichard of Avonbury) that James Pichard (who was of this family) was the head and chief of the name and family of Pichard of Brecknockshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire. The College of Arms, on Richard Pichard of Cradley entering his pedigree in 1569, must have had full proof, before admitting the arms, of his right to bear them.

SECOND HOUSE.—PICHARD OF POWYKE, WORCESTER, AND PENSHAM.

Will of Thomas Pichard of Powyke.

(Dingeley, fo. 7, P.C.C.)

1537.—In dei nomine amen Octavo die January I Thomas Pichard of the p'ishe of Powyke hole in mynde neu'thelese sycke in body bequeth my soule vnto almighty god to his mother mary and to all the sayncts in hevyn my body to be buryd w^{t}in the Churche of Powyke. Item. I bequeth to the mother Church of worssetter viij d. Item. I bequeth to the high aulter of Powyke viij d. Item. to the churche of Powyke for my buryall iij s. iiij d. Item. I bequeth to the Churche of Powyke two torches. Item. I bequeth to Jamys Pichard my Son'e the more house w^{t} thapp^{r}ten'ncs the nether home w^{t} the Lond medowe for terme of yers in the Indentur after the decesse of Anne my wyfe yf it happen the said Jamys to dye Then I will that the saide house home and the medowe shall remayne vnto Thomas Pichard And yf he dye then to Remayne to my Three doughters. Item. I bequeth to Anne my wyfe all my free holde in Powyke the whiche was purchesyd of John more. Item. I bequeth to Thomas Pychard my son'e after the decesse of Anne my wyfe the farme of Cockelye w^{t} theapp^{r}ten'ncs during the yeres of the Indenture yf it happen the saide Thomas to dye I will that the saide fferme w^{t} thapp^{r}ten'ncs shall remayne to Jamys my sone yf yt happen that Jamys dye I will that yt shall remayne to Elizabeth my doughter And yf Elizabeth do dye to

Lucye my doughter and after the decesse of Lucye to remayne to Jone my doughter during the yeres. Item. I will the Rent of Ludwall and of Pachsligh in awfirwyke shall paye my detts the space of Ten yeres and after that I will that Thomas Pichard my sone shall haue hit to hym and to his heyres. Item. I bequeth to Anne my wife two mylls w^{t} ther app^{r}ten'ncs in the lordship of Beynnes in the p'isshe of Cradley for terme of lyf And after the decesse of Anne my wyfe I will that shall Remayne vnto Thomas Pychard and his heires and for lake of yssue to remayne to Jamys my sone and for lacke of issue of James to Remayne to Elizabeth Lucy and Jone I wyll that the rent of thes two mylls shall paye my detts the space of xij yers next ensuying. Item. I will that the greate home lying in Powyke the taking of the pryor of Maluarn late in the hold of Thomas hall shalbe sett to the most p'fytt to paie my detts. Item. I will that the wattarslad shalbe sett to the most p'fett to paye my detts. Item. I bequeth to Thomas my sone and to James my sonne the lesse of the m'r of ffodringaye during the yeres to synde theym to scole, The residue of all my goodes not bequethed my funerall expencs alowyd my detts paid my wyll and my testament fulfillyd I giue and bequeth vnto Anne my wyfe the whiche I ordeyn and make my true and Lawfull executrice that she dispose for the helth of my sowle and all xp'en soules as she thynketh best. Thes wytnes Richard Pichard, Ric Adys, and John Robarths and other

Proved 10th July 1537, by Anne relict and executrix.

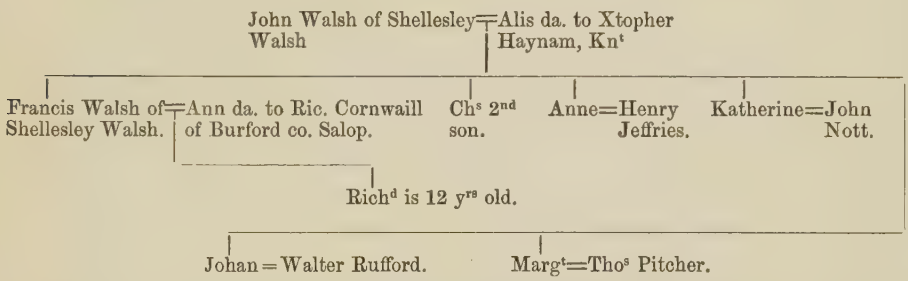
That he was the son of John Pichard of Suckley, is proved by his bequest of the two mills in the lordship of Beynnes, parish of Cradley, which were left him in his father's will of 1521, to Thomas his son. Respecting the Waterslad mentioned, we find in Nash's 'History of Worcestershire,' under Lulsley in the parish of Suckley: "The meadows on Tame side called the Waterslade now belong to Holland Cooksey, of which the tithes were granted by King Edward 6 toward the support of a free grammar school founded by him at Stourbridge."

Fine. Hereford, 6 Ed. 6. Michaelmas. (Package 10).

1552.—Between Thomas Pycharde and Edmund Ruddyng, gentlemen, plaintiffs, and Richard Pycharde, gentleman, defendant, of four messuages, two water mills, 300 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of wood, with the appurtenances in Cradley and Styfford. The aforesaid Richard acknowledged the aforesaid tenements to be the right of the said Edmund as those which the said Edmund and Thomas had of the gift of the aforesaid Richard. Quit-claimed to said Thomas and Edmund and the heirs of the said Edmund for ever.

This relates to the two mills left Thomas by his father in 1537-9, and Richard is his uncle. Styfford's Bridge is in Cradley, across Cradley brook, and near the mills. This Thomas is doubtless he who married Margaret Walsh of Shellesley Walsh; his uncle Richard of Cradley (Visitation of 1569) had only one son, Richard, and several daughters; and by reference to Cradley register it appears that (see Cradley P.'s) the children of the second Richard were at this time infants.

The following extract is from the College of Arms, Visitation 1569, D. 12, fo. 21 :—


John Walsh of Shellesley Walsh
Alis da. to Xtopher Haynam, Knt
Francis Walsh of Shellesley Walsh.
Ann da. to Ric. Cornwaill of Burford co. Salop.
Chs 2nd son.
Anne=Henry Jeffries.
Katherine=John Nott.
Richd is 12 yrs old.
Johan=Walter Rufford.
Margt=Thos Pitcher.

Nash, in his pedigree of Walsh, under Abberley, gives, as the husband of Margaret, Thomas Pichard, co. Hereford, and also as the husband of Anne, Henry Jeffreys of Home Castle.* (Thomas Pichard, son of Thomas of Powick, was of the co. Hereford, having the estate in Cradley). John Nott of Shellesley Beauchamp was the husband of Katherine.

The next fine relates to James, the other son of Thomas of Powick.

Fine. Michaelmas, 22 and 23 Elizabeth. Worcester.

1580.—This is the final agreement made in the Court of our Lady the Queen at Westminster, on the octave of St. Michael, in the twenty second year of the reign of Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland Queen, defender of the Faith, etc. Between James Pytchard, plaintiff, and Robert Chamberlen, gentleman, and Letitia his wife, defendants, of one messuage and one garden with the appurtenances in the city of Worcester, whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned, etc. And further the said Robert and Letitia granted for themselves and the heirs of the said Robert that they would warrant to the aforesaid James and his heirs the aforesaid tenements, with their appurtenances, against the aforesaid Robert and Letitia and the heirs of the said Robert for ever. And for this acknowledgment remise quit-claim warranty fine

* In the parish of Clifton-on-Teme, co. Worcester.

and concord the said James gave to the aforesaid Robert and Letitia £60 sterling.

This relates to the purchase of the house called the 'Cardinal's Hat' mentioned in the following will:—

WILL OF JAMES PICHARD.

(Sainberbe, fo. 84, P.C.C.)

1590-1.—In the name of God Amen the third day of ffebruarie in the three and thirtieth yeare of the Raigne of our Sou'raigne Lady Elizabeth etc. I James Pichard of the Cittie of Worcester gentleman beinge sicke in body but thankes be to Almightie God of a good and perfect remembraunce do make and ordayne this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge That ys to saye, ffirste and principally I do bequeathe my sowle unto Almightie God o^{r} heavenly ffather trustinge to be saved by the merritts and passion of his deare sonne Jhesus Christ our only Savio^{r} and Redeemer, And my body to be buried in Christian buriall where my Executrix and Overseers shall thinke conveniente. Item. I give and bequeath to the poore Inhabitinge in the parishe of Saint Peter in the Cittie of Worcester tenne shillinges in money to be given and distributed amounge them. Item. I give and bequeath to my sonne George Pichard one hundred poundes of lawful money of Englande to be paid to him at the tyme that he shall accomplishe and be of the full age of Twenty and one years. Item. I give and bequeathe to Marie Pichard my eldest Daughter one hundred poundes of like lawfull money of England to be paid unto her at the tyme that she shall be and accomplishe the full age of Twenty and one yeares. Item. I give and bequeath to Margarett Pichard my Daughter one hundred poundes more of like lawfull money of England to be paied to her at the tyme she shalbe and accomplishe th'age of Twenty and one yeares. Item. my will is that yf aine of my children aforesaid happen to die before they accomplishe theire severall termes aforesaid in such manner as ys afore lymyted and appointed or before they be satisfyed of such severall sommes of money to them severally above bequeathed That then that porc'on of him or her or so manie of them that shall happen to die and not satisfied as aforesaid shalbe and remayne to the survivors or survivor of them equally to be devided. Item. my will also is that my house in the cittie of Worcester called the Cardinall's Hatt with thappurten'nces shall discend and come after my Death or decease to George Picharde my sonne and heire and his heirs and assigns for ever accordinge as of right it ought to doe by the lawes of this Realme And for ye avoydinge of all manner of doubtes and ambiguities in the tytle thereof or of any manner of supposed tytles hereafter to be claimed or pretended thereunto I do by this my last will and Testament pronounce and confesse that I have not heretofore in any wise or by any

meanes made or done or caused to be made or done anie manner of conveyaunce or conveyaunces guiftes grauntes or devices or any manner of act or actes whatsoever to anie person or persons whatsoev' for touchinge or concerninge the said howse called the Cardinall Hatt or anie parte or parcell thereof in aniwise. All the rest or residewe of my goodes and Chattells unbequeathed my debtes and funeralls discharged and paid I give and wholly bequeath to Katherine my wife whome I doe make ordaine and constitute my full and whole Executrix of this my last will and Testament. And I doe make and ordayne my welbeloved Brother in lawe Robert Peeke als Johnsons and my Cozen Charles Beighton my Overseers to see this my last will and testamente treuly executed accordinge to the treue meaninge hereof. And I do give to either of them for theire paines a Ringe of goulde a peese viz one with the deathes head and the other a seale or Signett ringe.

Proved 25 November, 1591, by Catherine Pichard, relict and executrix.

Fine. Worcester. Easter.

1610.—Thomas Cooke, gent., buys from George Pichard, gent., and Mary his wife one messuage, one garden with the appurtenances in the city of Worcester, £60 paid.

This fine corresponds with that of 1580, and relates to the Cardinal's Hat.*

Pensham, where Abingdon states George Pichard, the cheyfe of the name, resided (see extract after will of John Pichard, 1521), is a hamlet in the parish of St. Andrew, Pershore, 1½ m. S. by W. from that place. In the register of St. Andrew are the following entries :—

1658.—24th August. Burial of Mary, wife of George Pitchard.

1665.—Burial of Mag. pitchar, 10th December.

1679.—24th July. Baptism of William the son of George Pitchar.

On reference to the fine of 1610, it will be seen that Mary was the name of George Pichard's wife; if born in the year of his father's death he would have been aged 75; the descents correspond with the following extracts, taken by permission of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners :—

From the Court Rolls of the manor of Binholme† with its members in the county of Worcester. The first entry refers to the son of George Pichard, who died in 1665, and William, the son of this George, was baptized (as above) 1679.

8th May, 1671.—George Pitcherd surrenders a messuage and a quarter of a yard of land at Pensham, and Florence Baker, widow, and Mary, her daughter, are admitted tenants.

* Now the Coventry Arms in Friar Street.

† Pensham and Wick are both members of the manor of Binholme, and were formerly held under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Same Court.—George Edge admitted tenant in reversion to a messuage and half a yard of land in Pensham. To hold after death of George Pitcherd and Mary Edge, mother of said George Edge. The fine was paid by George Pitcherd.

10th April, 1683.—William Pitcherd, son of George Pitcherd, admitted tenant in reversion. To hold after death of George Pitchard and Mary Edge.

20th August, 1726.—Grant to Mary Pitchard (daughter of William Pitchard and Elizabeth his late wife), aged 20.

26th August, 1730.—A Pitcherd admitted tenant in possession.

16 Aug. 1733.—William Pitchard and Thos. Blake and Mary his wife, late Mary Pitchard, surrender, and Edward Ewins Senr., and Edward Ewins Junr., admitted.

N.B.—At a Court held in 1711, it is stated that Ann Pitchard, widow of Geo. Pitchard, was admitted to her free bend to the second estate on the 8th May, 1671—this is evidently an error, Geo. Pitchard being then, as shewn above, in existence.

The will of George Pichard, who died 1665, is neither at London or Worcester.

The register of St. Andrew's, Pershore, commences 1540, and continues till 1599, then there is a gap to 1631, with the exception of two leaves in 1614 and 1615. An entry of a Prichett occurs in 1639 or 40, and this name continues till 1750. The first entry of Pichard, or as here Pitcher, is—

1641.—Thos. the son of Thos. Picher, bap.

1695.—Susannah the da. of Thos. Pitcher, bap. 24 Jan.—He perhaps is the Thos. bap. 1641.

1700.—George Pitcher of Pensham was buried ye 18th day September His wife was executrix.

1700.—Thos. and Jonathan the twin children of Thomas and Ann Pitcher, a Taylor, bap. 27 Jan.

1703.—Bap. 27 Oct. George the son of Will'm and Elizth Pitcher of Pensham.

1706.—Bap. Mary the daughter of Will'm and Elizth.

No surname is given, but it is evidently the entry of a Pichard from the above Court Rolls, as Mary Pichard was aged 20 in 1726.

1733.—Married. Pitcher, William, and Russell, Sarah, Aug. 26.

On 16 Aug. 1733, William Pitchard surrendered Pensham (Court Rolls). It cannot be ascertained if this was his second marriage, as no wills have been met with, and he is not stated to be a widower.

1736.—Bur. 24 July Pitcher George, son of William. This is probably George, who was born in 1703.

1738.—Bur. 29 Nov. Will'm Pitcher, son of Will'm and Sarah.

1734.—Bur. 8 Dec. Moses Blake, son of Thos. and Mary.—This is the Mary Blake of the Court Rolls.

1745.—Bap. 17 Nov. Will'm Pitcher, son of Will'm and Sarah.

1749.—Bur. 5 Jan. Will'm Pitcher.

1752.—Bur. 23 April Betty Pitcher, da. of Will'm and Sarah.

1754.—Bur. 6 Oct. Sarah Pitcher, widow of Will'm.

After this there are many entries of Pitcher down to 1802, and probably in more recent years, but none of them can be identified with this family.

In 1745, Will'm Pichard, son of Will'm and Sarah, was bap., and his name has not again been met with.

The name of Pitcher also occurs in the register of Holy Cross (The Abbey Ch.), Pershore, (and probably the same Will'm and Sarah who are mentioned in St. Andrew's,) as under :—

1734.—Bap. 19 May Elizth. Pitcher, da. of Will'm and Sarah. Probably the Betty, bur. at St. Andrew's, 1752.

1736.—Bap. 15 Aug. Sarah Pitcher, da. of Will'm and Sarah.

1738.— „ 18 Oct. John „ son „

1738.—Bap. 10 Dec. Will'm „ „ „ Probably the Will'm bur. at St. Andrew's in this year.

1739.—Bap. 23 March Alice Pitcher, da. of Will'm and Sarah.

1748.— „ 9 Oct. Mary „ „ „

There are many Blakes in the register of St. Andrew's (Mary Pichard ma. Blake), and the following amongst others ;—

1732.—John Blake, son of Thos. and Mary, bap. 6 June.

1734.—Thos. „ „ „ „ 2 July

1735.—Moses „ „ „ „ 28 Nov.

1737.—Mary „ dau. „ „ 3 Sep.

1740.—Mary Blake, wife of Thos. from Pensham, bur. 11 March.

1743.—Thomas Blake from Pensham bur. June 12.

The will of Thomas Blake of Pensham is in the Probate Court, Worc., proved by Moses Blake his brother, March 17, 1743-4, and sworn under £112 5s. 6d. He mentions three children: John, Thos., and Mary.

There are two families named Blake still at Pershore, who are stated to have always resided there within living memory.

From the connection with the name of Edge in the Court Rolls, the following appears to belong to the first George Pichard of Pensham.

Fine, Easter, 12 Chas. 1.—Wigorn.

1636.—Between George Pychard, gentleman, plt., and William Edge, def., concerning 2 mess., 2 gardens, 4 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all cattle in Hanley Castle.

Disclaimers at the Visitation of 1682-3 for Worcestershire.

1682.—(From MS. K. 4, fo. 219 in Coll. Arms).

Among the list is—George Pitcher, Pensham. Grazebrook's 'Heraldry of Worcestershire,' p. 703.

The following wills of Pichard of Pensham are at Worcester, and are those of the grandfather and grandmother of Mary Blake.

1700-1.—Will of George Pitchard of Pensham.

George Pitchard of Pensham, in the parish of St. Andrew's in Pershore, gent. Mentions his wife Anne Pitchard. To daughter-in-law Ann Paine, £10. Son Will'm Pitchard residuary legatee. Dated 2nd Feb., 1698. The X mark of George Pitchard. Witnesses, Thos. Baugh—Richd. Baugh—Giles Paine.

Proved by Wm. Pitchard 17 September, 1701. Inventory, £134 17s. 1d.

1725-6.—Will of Anne Pitchard of Pensham.

Anne Pitchard of Pensham. To my son Richd. Paine of Great Comberton 20s., to son Willm. Pitchard a cow, to son-in-law Will'm Quarrell and his three children, George, Thos., and Anne, the residue equally to be divided between them. Appoints Thos. Baugh, and grandson Geo. Quarrell, executors. Dated 5 June, 1725.

The X mark of Anne Pitchard.

Proved Dec. 1726. Inventory, £66 15s. 6d.

The eldest daughter of James Pichard, who died in 1591, married Thos. Cooke of Claines, and Redmarley Oliver in Gt. Witley, Worcestershire. Habingdon ('Hist. of Worc.') under Gt. Witley, speaking of Ridmerley in that parish, says, in the time of Edw. 1, Robert de Clyfford held lands in Ridmerley Clifford, and Adam de Rudmarley also held in Rudmarley. After speaking of their successors interested in the place, he adds, "and now left the greatest man of estate in the place was Mr. Thomas Cooke."*

* The Hundred House was in Redmarley Oliver, and the manor extended towards Stourport; Redmarley Adam was the district round Woodbury Hill. At the foot of Woodbury Hill, in Witley, stands an old manor house, partly surrounded by a moat, now called the Home Farm. The remains of the chapel are in the house, but it has now rooms built into it. The chapel hay was the name of one of the fields. In the early part of the 17th century, two-thirds of this house with a moat, and lands in Redmarley Oliver and Adam, were the property of Walter James, by purchase from Sir Thos. Bromley, Knt., and dame Anne his wife, and Thos. Lambert, Esq., and the other third was owned by Sir Thos. Jervyse, Knt., of co. Southampton, in right of his wife dame Lucy, and Richd. Hutton, Esq., of co. Southampton, in right of his wife dame Anne. Sir Thos. Bromley, Knt., of Holt Castle, died 1641; his wife was Anne, da. and co-heir of Sir Richard Walsh, of Shellesley Walsh (see Nash under Holt). This would be the manor house of Redmarley Adam, and probably partly the inheritance of the co-heirs of Sir Richd. Walsh of Shellesley Walsh, who were

The following is an extract from Habingdon, under "Stanton in Peareshore hundred and joyninge on Gloucestershyre."

After mentioning that Stanton belonged to the Earls of Pembroke, and that a coheir ma. John Comin, Baron of Badenoughe, and that their da. and coheir ma. Lord Talbot, and had by him Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., his heir, Lord Talbot left him Stanton at her death in 1373. About two years after, 1375, Habingdon mentions Lord Edward le Dispenser as a lord in the parish, etc., and adds, "Mr. Willia' Horton lately sould Stanton to Mr. Thos. Cooke, concearninge whose maternall Lyne best knowne to me I maye bouldly saye that his Grandfather James Pichard, thoughe his worldly meanes weare inferior to other Gentellmen of his name, yet in descent he was ye fyrst and cheyfe of ye name and family of Pichard, who besydes theyre landes in ye co'ntyes of Hereford and Breknoke had the Lordship of Neather Sapy in ye paryshe of Clyfton uppon Teme, Co. wigorn, wheare you may partly see of what worthe they anciently weare."

Mr. Will'm Horton sold Stanton in 1637 to Thos. Cooke, eldest son of Thos. Cooke and Mary Pichard (Fine); it was purchased from the Cookes in 1721 by the Lechmeres. Sir Edmund Lechmere now owns Staunton Court, an old manor-house with the remains of a moat; over the porch is a coat of arms in stone, on which is a lion rampant. Nash gives as the arms of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Gules, a lion rampant and border engrailed Or.

In Thomas's Survey of the Cathedral (Worc.), pub. 1737, is this entry: In Mr. Abington's time there were hereabouts (middle aisle of nave), also these inscriptions legible. (A mention first of Wykes of Morton Jeffries. The mother of Habingdon the historian was da. of Wykes of Morton Jeffries. The family connection accounts for the tombs being near each other.) Above this, Gules, a fesse between 3 escallops Argent, a crescent for difference.

James Pichard,* and by him his daughter Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Cooke, 1621. (Page 100-1.)

On flat stones—In the south Ile of the nave, Thos. Cooke, gent., died

Anne first da., ma. to Sir Thos. Bromley, Knt., of Holt Castle, co. Worc., and Joice, ma. to Sir Rowland Cotton, of Bellaport, co. Salop, Knt.

We find from a fine (Mich., 1528) that Thos. Walsh, arm., owned the manor of Rydmarley Adam, and sold ten., etc., and in Rydmarley Oliver to Ffitzairs. On reference to the ped. of Walsh under Abberley (Nash), it will be seen that Thos. Walsh of London was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and younger brother of John Walsh of Sheldesley Walsh, whose da. Margt. ma. Thos. Pichard of co. Heref. This Thos. Walsh had a son Thos., and a da. Katherine, wife of — Andrews, of co. Southampton. The baron was therefore great uncle to Sir Richd. Walsh, the father of Sir Thos. Bromley's wife.

* In the Cathedral of Worcester, the west window of the south aisle of the nave has been filled with stained glass executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in memory of James Pychard,

October An. Dni. 1629. Ætat. 68.—Edmund Cooke, gent., obiit 14 Die Maii Ano. Dni. 1635. (Page 109.) (This was the husband of Mary Cooke, and Edmund was their son.)

In Green's Worcestershire, 'Appendix.' Cathedral, Sect. 7, No. 8. Middle Ile. "James Pichard, Mary Cooke, his daughter, 1621." (p. 101.)

THIRD HOUSE.—PICHARD OF CRADLEY.

1521.—From John Pychard of Suckley's will of this date, we learn that Cradley belonged to Richard Pychard.

Fine. Hereford. 26 H. 8.

1535.—This is the final agreement made in the Court of the Lord the King at Westminster, on the morrow of St. John the Baptist in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry 8th, between Richd. Pychard, gent., Thomas Stokys, Jno. Seyburne, and Thos. Longston, plts., and Thos. Arundell and Agnes his wife, defts., of 3 mess., 43 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture in Sutton Frene, and Sutton Seynt Nicholas.* Whereupon a plea, etc., to wit that the aforesaid Thos. Arundell and Agnes acknowledge the aforesaid tenements to be the right of the said John, as those which the said John, Richard, Thos. Stokys, and

Mary his eldest daughter, Thomas Cooke her husband, and Edmund Cooke their son, by William H. Cooke, of Stockton, co. Worcester, and Mary, his sister, their descendants. It is a four-light window: the tracery in the head of the window consists of a cinquefoil at the apex; next, two elongated quatrefoils; thirdly, four trefoils, with a triangle in the centre. In the cinquefoil, at the head of the window is a representation of Sir John Pychard, Knt., giving a silver chalice to Hereford Cathedral (date between 1255 and 1305); he probably belonged to the third branch of Scethrog, Brecknockshire. In the tracery on the left side of the window, in the quatrefoil, and two trefoils beneath, are the arms. No. 1, in quatrefoil, Pychard impaling Herbert. No. 2, in trefoil on the left, Bloet impaling Pychard. No. 3, Berkeley impaling Bloet and Pychard quartered. These arms relate to the Pychards of Stradewy Castle, Brecknockshire. In the tracery on the right side of the window. No. 1, in quartrefoil, Pychard impaling Sapy. No. 2, Brugge impaling Pychard. No. 3, Baskerville impaling Brugge quartered with Pychard and Sapy. No. 1 and 4, Brugge, 2, Pychard, 3, Sapy. These arms relate to the Pychards of Staundon, co. Hereford, and Sapy Pychard, co. Worcester. The Scripture subjects in the four lights are—No. 1, The birth of Noah. No. 2, The command to build the Ark. No. 3, Noah preaching. No. 4, Entry into the Ark. Historical subjects underneath:—No. 1, 1092 or earlier, Bernard Newmarch surrounded by his twelve knights, giving the deeds of Stradewy and Scethrog to Picard; Devereux, Baskervill, and Turbervill are shewn with their shields (having held land at that date under Bernard Newmarch). No. 2, before 1121, Dedication of Brecon Priory Church, by Bernard Newmarch, with Nest. his wife, da. of Traharn ab Caradoc, Prince of North Wales; Picard with his shield stands on the right, being a donor. No. 3, 1235, Sir Roger Pychard, Knt., of Stradewy, a Justice itinerant. No. 4, 1311, Ed. 2 accompanied by Sir Milo Pychard, Knt., of Staunden, co. Hereford, and Sapy Pychard, co. Worcester, and Henry de Pembrigge, bearing their shields, confronting Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, accompanied by Douglas.

* Sutton St. Nicholas, a parish 4¼ m. N.E. by N. from Hereford.

Thos. Longston have of the gift of the aforesaid Thos. Arundell and Agnes, and they remised, etc.

Fine. Mich. Hereford.

1538.—Between Richd. Warnecombe, plt., and Richd. Pychard and Anne his wife,—lands in Esinore.*

Fine. Mich. Hereford.

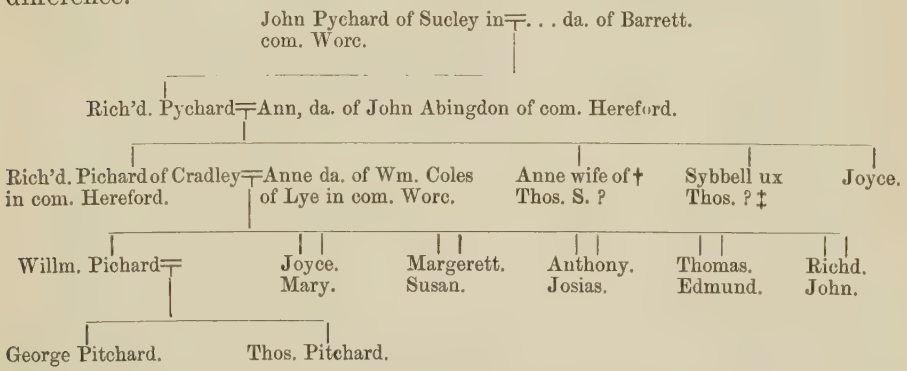
1561.—Richard Pychard, plt., and Edw. Dabytott, deft.,—lands in Cradley.

Fine. Hill.

1569.—Rich'd Pychard, gent., plt., and Will'm Kynard, and Joan his wife, defts.,—lands in Alfrick and Suckeley.

1569.—Richard Pichard of Cradley entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Herefordshire in 1569, his coat differenced with a mullet, for the third son. The pedigree below is from Harl. MS. 1545.

Arms. Gules, a fesse Or between 3 escallops Argent, a mullet for difference.



This visitation was made by Robt. Cooke, Clarencieux.

The Registers of Cradley commence in 1560, and contain numerous entries of the Pichards; the following are a few of them :—

Baptisms.

1564.—Anthony,
1565.—Josias,
1567.—Joyce,
} children of Rich. Pichard, gent.

Marriages.

1620.—Will. Pychard, gent., and Mary Bullock.

1639.—Joh. Holland and Margareta Pichard, 10 Aug.

* Eastnor.

† In Harl. MS. 615, the name of her husband is Thos. Stanley. Ped. of Heref., Worc, Glouc, Shrop., by R. Cooke, 1569.

‡ In Harl. MS. 615 her husband's name is given as Thos. Gillam.

Burials.

1575.—Rich. Pychard, gent., 10 March.

1598.—Rich. Pychard, gent., 28 Dec.

1614.—Geo. Pichard, gent., 8 June.

1666.—Posthumous Pichard, gent., 9 June.

——— Dorothea Pichard, widow.

William Pichard, ma. 1620, was probably the son of George Pichard. See will of 1615.

Fine. Mich. Worcester.

1571.—Richd. Pytchard, gent., plt., and Cristopher Kynard, deft.,—lands in Auffrick and Suckley.

Fine. Mich. Heref.

1575.—Richd. Pytchard, plt., Walter Walweyn, gent., and Mary his wife, defts,—lands in Cradley and Styfford.

Fine. Hil. 45 Elizth. Worcester.

1602-3.—Between Edmund Pichard, gent., plt., and Will'm Bachelor, deft., of 6 mess., 6 gardens, 6 orchards, 260 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 120 acres of pasture, 120 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze and heath, 6 solidates of rent, and common of pasture for all cattle with the appurtenances in Upton on Severn.

The second Richard of Cradley had a son Edmund at the Visitation of 1569.

Will of George Pichard.

(Rudd, fol. 2, P.C.C., 1614-15).

1614.—In the name of God Amen. I George Pychard of Cradley in the Countie of heref. gent beinge sicke in bodie but of good and perfecte memorie laud and praise I give to God Consideringe and waighinge wth my self the doubts varieties and questions that doe arise after the decease of those that dye intestate doe ordayne and make this my last will and Testament in manner and forme followinge. ffirst and principally I give and bequeath my soule vnto Allmightie God my Creator Redeemer and Savio^{r} And my bodie to be buried in Christian buriall in such decent sorte as it shall seeme good to my Executors. Item. whereas Thomas Symonds gent my brother in lawe hath Receaved to my vse and dorothie my wife of will'm Barkley of Cradley in the County of heref. Esquire the sume of ffive hundred poundes my will is and I doe heereby devise that the same money shalbe sett forth to the vse of dorothie my wife for and during her naturall life by the oversight of my Executors and that shee shall have and receive the vse of the same money during her naturall life And that after her decease the same some of ffive hundred poundes to be and remayne to will'm Pychard my sonne for ever, And if it shall happen

that will'm my sonne shall departe this mortall life before the said dorothie my wyfe and that the same money be not otherwise disposed of by the Condisent of my Executor and the said dorothie to the vse of her the said dorothie and the said will'm my sonne, That then the said five hundred poundes after the decease of the said dorothie and will'm my sonne shall remaine and be equallie devided amongst my Three daughters namely Ellenor, Anne, and Isabell, or so many of them as shalbe then livinge. Item. whereas there dothe likewise remaine the sume of Two hundred Poundes or there abouts in the hands of my vncle James Pychard my will is that the same sume be equally devided amongest my three daughters namely Ellenor, Anne, and Isabell, and the same to be paid vnto them at such tyme as they and everie of them shalbe married or accomplish the age of Eighteene yeares and the vse thereof in the meane tyme To bee for their present maintenance. And if it shall happen that they or any of them shall departe this life before they shalbe marryed or accomplish the yeares aforesaid that then shee or they so dyinge the portion or portions of her or them shall remayne amongest such of my Children as shalbe then livinge. Item. whereas my father did devise unto me the lease of the ffarme of the overberrow in Cradley beinge a lease for xxj^{tie} yeares after the decease of my said father graunted from the deane and chapter of worcester my will is that will'm my sonne shall have the benefitt of the said lease wthin one yeare after the decease of my said father, And if it shall happen that william my sonne to departe this life before my said ffather that then the benefitt of the said lease to bee devided amongest my said Children then survivinge. Item. whereas there are divers somes of money owinge vnto me by John Colles gent John Romney gent and John Morris and others as maye appeare by certaine specialties and notes, my will is that out of the same sumes there shalbe Twentie poundes paid by my Executors vnto Thomas Pychard my brother vnto whome I doe give the same togither wth my best geldinge or mare. All the rest and residue of my goods Cattels and Chattelles the somes of money due or app'teyning vnto me by any p'son or p'sons whatsoever alreadie not bequeathed my debts beinge paid and funeralls discharged I give and bequeath vnto dorothie my wife and amongest my said Children. And further I doe ordeine constitute and appointe will'm Pychard gent my father and dorothie my wife my Executors of this my last will and Testament. In witnes whereof I haue herevnto putt my hand and seale the daye and yeare aboue written. George Pychard. Witnesses, James Pychard, Anthonie Acton, Margarett Pychard Item. I give and bequeath to Richard yonge ffortie shillings over and aboue all such somes of money as I owe vnto him. Memorand. that after the sealinge and deliveringe of this will there was Tenn Poundes paid by James Pychard vnto the handes of the said George Pychard and dorothie his wife in parte of payment of the

cc^li^ mentioned in the said will in the presence of will'm Pychard, Thomas Pychard.

Proved 28th January, 1614, by dorothee his relict, power reserved to Will'm. Pychard the other executor.

Monument in Cradley Church.

1613.—On a plain Cradley stone, 16 inches by 13, built into the chancel wall, on the south side, is the following inscription :—

Hic . iacet . margareta Smith . vxor . gvlielmi . Smith . et . filia . Ricardi . Pichard. ge . qvæ . obiit . 2 . die . feb. ano. dni. 1613.

FOURTH HOUSE.—PICHARD OF BISHOP'S FROME.

The following entries in the register of Bishop's Frome correspond with the names given by Habingdon for the third House. He laments the early death of George Pichard (who died soon after the birth of his daughter). See extract after will of 1521 before first house, Pichard of Paunton.

1578.—March, the last day, bap. Joyes the da. of George Pichard.

1578.—July 21. Bur. George Pichard.

Very probably Thos. Hall married a Pichard named Joice, as Habingdon states, but not the heiress of the Paunton Pichards, as already shewn. Nash says under Suckley (p. 398), "The religious lands in Suckley were granted at the Dissolution to laymen. The King has the presentation. The following are grants to these lands :—

"1.—The King granted to John Fox and Thomas Hall the manor of Lulsley and Suckley, 36 H. 8.

"3.—John Hall, and after him Edward Hall, had a manor in Sukley, 6th Eliz.

"5.—Edward Hall conveyed land in Sukley to Thos. Milles and Robt. Hall, 15th Eliz.

"P. 400. The manor of Lulsley was annexed to the Priory of Malvern, and at the dissolution fell to the King. It came after to Mr. John Hall, of Hallow, and is now in the family of Cooksey."

The following fine confirms Nash's account of their ownership in Suckley, and also Habingdon's, as far as regards the possessions of the Hall family in Hallow :—

Fine. Worcester. 7th Eliz. Easter.

1665.—Between Edmund Hall, plt., and John Hall, gent., and Mary his wife, defts., of the manor of Suckeley, . . . messuages, one water-mill,

220 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 17 solidates and 8 denariates of rent in Suckeley, Inckbarrow, Feckenham, Brodwayes, Hallo, and Grymleye, Whereupon, etc.

The parties to the following fine have not been identified, but may be the father and mother of George, who died at Bishop's Frome, 1578. John Pichard of Suckley mentions a younger son named John, in his will 1521.

1565.—Between John Beynham, plt., and John Pytchard and Katherine his wife, defts., of one messuage, one toft, and one garden in Bromyard, etc., to wit that the aforesaid John Pytchard and Katherine acknowledge the aforesaid tenements to be the right of the said John Beynham, etc., and they remise, etc., for themselves the said John Pytchard and Katherine and the heirs of the said Katherine to the aforesd. John Beynham, etc. Hereford. The octave of St. Michael, 7 Eliz.

The parties to the following have not been as yet identified:—

39 Eliz. Part 4, R. 213.

1596.—A licence of alienation for a messuage in Doore to Gilbert and James Pychard. Dore-Abbey is a parish in the hundred of Webtree, 12 m. S.W. by W. from Hereford.

FIFTH HOUSE.—PICHARD OF AVONBURY.

1521.—John Pichard of Suckley in his will of this date mentions his son William.

1551.—John Pychard of Paunton, in his will of this date, mentions his uncle William as having in his tenure messuages and lands called Venne, in the parish of Avonbury.

Fine, 1st Mary. Easter (package 2). Worcester.

1554.—Between William Pycharde, gentleman, plt., and John Underwoode and Johanna his wife, defts., of one water-mill, 20 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture in Suckley. The aforesaid John and Johanna acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of the said William. They quit-claimed for themselves, and the heirs of the said Johanna, to the aforesaid William and his heirs for ever. They warrant the aforesaid William against Johanna Hawks, wife of William Hawks, etc.

John Habyngton, who bought Hindlip* (to which his eldest son, the Worcestershire historian, succeeded), was the brother of Margaret, wife of

* See Nash under Hindlip, pedigree of Habingdon.

William Pichard of Avonbury. This Pichard is probably the second plaintiff named in the fine of the purchase of Hindlip.

Fine. Hil. 5 Eliz. Wigorn.

1562.—Between John Habyngton, Esq., and Will'm Pychard, gentleman, plts., and Humphrey Conyngesby, Esq. and Mary his wife, defts., of the manors of Hyndelypp and Alfreton, otherwise Alferton, and of 20 mess., 20 cottages, 20 tofts, 2 dove houses, 300 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood, 200 acres of furse and heath, and 20s. 8d. rent, with the appurtenances in Hyndelyp and Alfreton, otherwise Alferton, and of the advowson of the church of Hyndelypp, paying therefor £700.

Fine. Easter. Wigorn.

1585.—Edm. Colles, Esq., plt., and Will'm Pichard, gent., and Eleanor his wife, defts.,—lands in Suckeley, Awfricke, and Lullesley.

Fine. Hil. Heref.

1586.—Will'm Pychard, gent., plt., Hugh Heathe, deft.,—tenement in Bromyard.

Fine. Mich. Hereford. 28 Eliz.

1585.—This is the final agreement made in the court of our Lady the Queen in the octave of St. Michael, in the 28th year of the reign of Queen Eliz., etc., between Will'm Pytcher, gent., and John Hyll, gent., plts., and George Wykes, gent., and Walter Wykes, gent., defts., of one mess., one garden, one orchard, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture in Morton Jeffrey* and Gt. Cowerne, etc., to wit that the aforesaid George and Walter acknowledge the aforesaid ten'ts. to be the right of the said Will'm, as those which the said Will'm and John have of the gifts of the aforesaid George and Walter. And they remised, etc., for themselves, George and Walter, and their heirs, to the aforesaid Will'm and John and heirs of said Will'm for ever. John Habingdon, the purchaser of Hindlip, ma. Catherine da. of John Wykes of Moreton Jeffreys. See Habingdon pedigree, under Hindlip, in Nash's 'History of Worcestershire.'

* Moreton-Jeffries, a parish 5½ m. S.W. from Bromyard.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 8, line 26, for "therefore Jones has placed the date too late, as both Milo and Roger were then dead," *read* "therefore Jones has placed the date rather late, as Milo died in 1253, and Roger before 1252." Roger's gift to the priory, page 7, would be between 1226, when he succeeded to the property, and 1252.

Page 10, note §, for "or Newmarch, Jones, vol. i., p. 97," *read* "or Novo Mercato."

Page 15. Red Book of the Exchequer, the reference ought to be—

"h'eford
Honor de Brechenyog."

Page 15, last line, for "Lasey" *read* "Lascy."

Page 19, line 4, for "Thurkilleston," *read* "Thurkelleston."

Page 23, note §, *read* "Robinson says, Upton, now the property of William Lane, was anciently held by Roger Pychard (Blount's MS.)."

Page 32, Close Roll, line 2, for "Wautham," *read* "Wanthan."

Page 45, line 8, John Woderove has been erased from the list.

Page 67, line 11, for "page 17°," *read* "page 1re . . . ye said," etc.

Page 71, line 16, for "rests upon," *read* "rests partly upon."

Page 75, Rolls of Hundreds, line 3, for "Montuomar," *read* "Mortuomar."

Page 77, note *, line 6, for "close," *read* "chace."

Page 88, line 14, for "thesaid," *read* "the said."

Page 91, note *, line 13, for "addresses, *read* "address." Line 24, for "Kenihoult," *read* "Kenilworth." Line 28, for "instructed," *read* "intrusted." Last line, for "1323," *read* "1324."

Page 101, line 5 (text) from bottom, for "Pichards of the earlier dates and also the Suckley Pichards held lands," *read* "Pichards of the earlier dates held lands, and King's Stanford where the Suckley Pichards also owned lands."

Page 103, line 10, for "John Pychard," *read* "Thomas."

Page 105. Pichards of Merston. The heading throughout has Pichards of Standen and Sapy Pichard.

Page 106. Assize Roll, 1303-6, read the reference, "Assize Roll, 32—5 Ed. I.," for "32. 5 Ed. I."

Page 107, line 13, for "seised," *read* "seized."

Page 109, note *, *read*, instead of this, "See note †, page 69."

Page 111, line 4, 1495, add, "John More, late of Letton, in the county aforesaid, husbandman."

Page 115, line 8, feet of fines, *read* for "then he rendered" "those."

Page 116, line 2, for "Donenaldus," *read* "Douenaldus;" line 7, for "Breu," *read* "Bren;" for "Rot. Pat., 9 Ed.," *read* "9 Ed. II.;" and line 5, for "Breu," *read* "Bren."

Page 118, Rolls of Scotland, for "11 Ed. II.," *read* "13 Ed. II."

Page 119, note †, the reference to Strad. Ps. is on page 40.

Page 125, transpose notes ‡ §.

Page 126, line 29, for "chanclerie," read "chancelerie."

Page 131, Assize Roll, m. 54^{d}, for "Passelowe," *read* "Pusselowe."

Page 132, lines 4 and 7, for "titles," *read* "tithes."

Page 135, line 5, for "unto," *read* "vnto;" line 23, for "cann," *read* "canne."

Page 136, line 3 from end, for "citizenand," *read* "citizen and."

Page 137, note *, for "Standford," *read* "Stanford."

Page 146, note *, line 3, for "see note † to 1225, under Scethrog P.'s," *read* "see note ‡ to 1255," etc.

Page 148, line 3, for "l'res patentes," *read* "hes patentes;" line 23, for "with its," *read* "with his."

Page 153, line 10, for "lye, Synton," *read* "lye Synton."

Page 155, line 21, for "Cowerne where in 1332," *read* "1302."

Page 156, line 6, for "In 1336 (Assize Roll, Stradewy P.'s)," *read* "In 1332 (Assize Roll, p. 41)."

Page 158, line 11, for "ensuying," *read* ensuyng."

Page 160, line 18 in the will, for "paid," *read* "paied."

Pages 162 and 163. 1738. The remark here respecting William is undoubtedly wrong, or the date of his baptism or burial is wrong.

Page 166, line 1, for "October," *read* "16th October."

Page 167, note ‡, for "Thomas Gillam, *read* "Gillam."

Page 172, line 8, for "furse," *read* "furze."

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The quotations from HUME'S '*History of England*' *in the notes will be found in the Edition of* 1835, *London*, 1 *vol.* 8*vo.*

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